



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

'Text' of Qian Qichen Speech at UN

HK2909061890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 29 Sep 90 p 4

[Report by Cang Lide: "Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Delivers a Speech at the UN General Assembly, Comprehensively Elaborates the Chinese Government's Principled Stand and View on the Gulf Issue and Other Major World Events."]

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (RENMIN RIBAO)—Head of the Chinese delegation and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen delivered this morning at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly a speech comprehensively elaborating the Chinese Government's principled stand and view on the Gulf issue and other major world events.

Following is the full text of the speech: Mr. President,

May I begin by warmly congratulating you on your election to the presidency of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. I am convinced that you will effectively fulfill the lofty mission entrusted to you by the assembly with eminent success. I would also like to express our sincere thanks to your predecessor Mr. Garba for his remarkable contributions. I also wish to pay tribute to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his outstanding contribution to strengthening the role of the United Nations in current international affairs. Furthermore, I wish to take this opportunity to extend our warm welcome to the delegation sent by newly independent Namibia and to Liechtenstein which is attending the current session of the General Assembly as the 160th member of this world organization.

The current session is the first of the U.N. General Assembly in the 1990s. Reviewing the 1980s, we can see that the world has traversed an uncommon course. Thanks to efforts of the people of all countries, military confrontation has been reduced and the factors for peace have increased. Profound changes are taking place in the world today. German reunification will soon become reality. Cooperation among the different regions of the world is increasing. Trend towards multipolarization has grown noticeably. However, power politics continues. Political, economic and ethnic contradictions have become increasingly evident, and tensions and complicated situations have emerged in some regions.

World attention is held by the Gulf situation which has drastically deteriorated recently. China is opposed to Iraqi armed invasion and annexation of Kuwait, an action that, in China's view, constitutes a violation of the U.N. Charter and a gross trampling on the accepted norms governing international relations, and is thus entirely impermissible. It is in keeping with its principled position that disputes between states should be resolved through friendly consultations without resorting to force that China has voted in support of the

nine Security Council resolutions concerning the Gulf crisis, with a view to maintaining these basic norms and restoring peace and security in the Gulf region.

The Chinese Government has adopted a serious and earnest attitude towards the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions. Despite its heavy losses resulting from enforcing sanctions, China has strictly implemented these resolutions. This gives full expression to the sense of principle inherent in China's foreign policy and its dedication to upholding the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and fulfilling its obligations as a permanent member of the Security Council.

The Chinese Government stands for a political settlement of the Gulf crisis within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. We call on Iraq to respond to the mediation efforts of the Arab countries and the U.N. secretary general by pulling out its forces from Kuwait immediately so that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait may be restored. We call on all the parties concerned to exercise restraint and avoid resorting to force. We appeal to the international community to make joint efforts on the basis of the Security Council resolutions to ease the tension there and urge the parties concerned to resolve the dispute through peaceful negotiations.

The Gulf crisis has occurred at a juncture when the old world pattern is being replaced by a new one. This causes people to ponder over such a question: In what direction is the world developing and what kind of new political order should be established so that peace can be preserved?

The post-war history shows that the bullying of weak and small by the strong and powerful, and the trampling on other's sovereignty, can only cause conflicts and endanger regional and world peace. Normal international relations can be ensured only when all countries observe the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These five principles embody the most fundamental norms in international relations and are in full accord with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. They have stood the test of international vicissitudes, and enjoy wide support in the international community. The establishment of a new international political order on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence meets the need of the times and is urgently desired by the people of all countries. Such a new political order should include the following points: 1. Every country is entitled to choose its own political, economic and social systems in accordance with its own national conditions. 2. All countries, and especially the big powers, must strictly abide by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. 3. All countries should respect one another, seek common ground while putting aside their differences, live together in amity, treat each other as equals and carry on mutually-beneficial cooperation.

4. International disputes should be settled on a fair basis through peaceful means without resorting to threat or use of force. 5. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, are entitled to take part in the discussion and management of world affairs on an equal footing.

Mr. President,

Regional issues are closely related to world peace. The Middle East remains the most turbulent and unstable region, posing a direct threat to world peace. The Chinese Government stands for a political settlement of the Middle East question, which should provide for the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories under its occupation, the mutual recognition between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel, and the peaceful coexistence between the Arab and Jewish peoples. We support the convocation of an international conference of the Middle East question under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. We appreciate the positive efforts made by the Arab League in achieving a solution to the Lebanon question and support any settlement plan that helps safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country. We hope that the parties to the Middle East question will continue with their dialogue and make efforts to advance the Middle East peace process.

The relaxation and stabilization of the situation in the Korean peninsula are the common desire of the people of that region. China supports the unremitting efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Recently, the North and South of Korea held the first ever meeting between their premiers since their division 45 years ago. This is an important event in the process of improved relations between the North and South of Korea. We hope that the North and South of Korea will take this meeting as a starting point and further remove, through dialogue, antagonism and misunderstanding with a view to achieving ultimately the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Cambodian issue has lasted for over a decade now. It has not only brought dire sufferings to the Cambodian people, but also gravely jeopardized peace and stability of the southeast Asian region. Now the time is ripe for a settlement. The five documents worked out by the five permanent members of the Security Council constitute the framework of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Major progress was made in the meeting of the Cambodian parties held in Jakarta not long ago. It is of great urgency to urge the Cambodian parties to elect Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the president of the Supreme National Council so as to ensure its normal functioning. We maintain that the Paris International Conference should be reconvened as early as possible so that the documents of the five permanent members will be elaborated for adoption, with a view to

achieving eventually a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue. It is our sincere hope that the various Cambodian parties will achieve genuine national reconciliation and work together to bring about internal peace, stability and development in the country.

Mr. President,

Over the past year, further progress has been made in the field of disarmament. The United States and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement in principle on partial reduction of their strategic nuclear weapons and agreed to cut down their respective chemical weapons. Fruitful results can be expected of the negotiations for the reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The United Nations Disarmament Commission has reached consensus on some agenda items which dragged on for years. The negotiations for a treaty on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons are also going on in depth. Progress in all these respects are well received in the international community.

However, it must be noted that the task of disarmament is still arduous. We hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will continue to make efforts to further and drastically reduce their respective nuclear and conventional armaments, stop their qualitative arms race, and completely destroy their chemical weapon stockpiles. The Chinese Government holds that in order to prevent a nuclear war and promote nuclear disarmament, all nuclear states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances and unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-free zones.

Mr. President,

The world economy is being internationalized. The economies of the North and the South are closely related and inseparable. If the economies of the poorer countries, whose population makes up four fifths of the world's total, cannot be developed, and if the North-South relations cannot be radically improved, this situation will not serve the interests of the richer countries either and will make it difficult to ensure world peace and stability.

Since the 1980s, many developing countries have suffered serious economic difficulties, confronting such burning issues as huge debt burden, worsened terms of trade and reversed flow of capital. For hundreds of millions of people, the problem of adequate food and clothing is far from being solved. The soaring oil prices caused by the current Gulf crisis have generated enormous negative impact on the world economy, giving rise to wide anxiety. The developing countries of the Third World, whose economies were already in great difficulty, have found themselves in deeper water as they are forced to bear the brunt. The world is faced all the more urgently with the question of establishing the new international economic order. We insist that it is essential to

change the unfair and inequitable international economic order. In the handling of international economic relations it is essential to abide by the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The developed countries are obliged to do their part in improving the international economic environment, and particularly in resolving the issue of foreign debt of the developing countries. People of all countries have the right to determine their own economic mode and their own path of development and make necessary readjustments in their economic policies when the need arises.

Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are strengthening their unity and cooperation, and more and more regional organizations are exploring ways for common progress. ASEAN, SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation], SPF [expansion unknown], GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council], SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], SELF [expansion unknown], Caricom [Caribbean Common Market], the Group of Rio and the trans-regional organizations such as Group of 77, Group of 15 and OPEC have played an increasingly important role in enhancing South-South cooperation and promoting North-South dialogue. We appreciate and support all this. We also support the efforts made by the Non-Aligned Movement for the economic development of the Third World.

Environment is yet another salient issue facing the world today. The people of all countries are increasingly aware that improving the environment and protecting the earth is a long-term interest of mankind and a basic condition for the survival of the human race. For historical and present-day reasons, the developing countries lack the capability to protect and improve the environment. We believe that without the participation of the developing countries, there can be no fundamental improvement of the environment. So we appeal to the developed countries possessing financial resources and advanced science and technology to play a greater role in bettering the global environment. Besides doing a good job of improving the environment in their own countries, they are duty-bound to help the developing countries increase their capabilities for environmental protection in the course of their economic development. China attaches great importance to the problem of environment, and has made environmental protection a basic state policy and has taken an active part in international cooperation in this field. We appeal to all countries and all regions to get well prepared for the conference on environment and development scheduled for 1992.

In recent years, drug addiction and trafficking has spread worldwide and become a hazard to humanity. With a 150-year history of anti-drug struggle, the Chinese people are keenly aware of the evil of narcotics. After its founding, New China carried on an effective fight to eliminate the evil of opium, thus winning the good name of a drug-free country. In the past few years, some international drug rings have conducted transit drug trafficking in some border provinces and cities in China,

and along with it drug abuse has occurred in the border regions. The Chinese Government has taken resolute measures and achieved marked results in cracking down on drug addiction and trafficking.

The Chinese Government consistently holds that drug prohibition is a responsibility that should be shared by the producing, consuming and transit countries. Only by the concerted efforts and more effective actions on the part of the entire international community can there be a final victory over the scourge of narcotic drugs. We appreciate the efforts made by the relevant U.N. bodies and other countries to fight against drug abuse and trafficking. We are ready to continue and strengthen our cooperation with other countries and the relevant U.N. bodies in this field.

Mr. President,

The Chinese people, full of confidence, are advancing along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the past decade, we succeeded in doubling the country's GNP of the year of 1980. We have the confidence and capability to double it again in the 1990s. The decade of reform and opening to the outside world has brought enormous real benefits to the Chinese people. The policy of reform and opening up, which enjoys the strong support of our people, will not and cannot be changed. The past year has witnessed political stability and social tranquillity in China as well as steady improvement of its economy. Stability and development in China not only benefit the Chinese people, but also contribute to peace in Asia and the world as a whole. China needs stability and the world needs a stable China. China is ready, together with other countries, to do its part for the cause of human progress.

We are pleased to note that in the past year, the United Nations has continued to play an active part in maintaining world peace and security and in resolving a number of urgent problems facing mankind. In advancing the peace process and political settlement of regional conflicts, the United Nations has made unremitting efforts and scored commendable achievements. In the critical and complex situation in which the world finds itself, the United Nations has before it an even greater responsibility and more challenging tasks, and should play a more important role, so that it will not let down the high expectations of the people of the world.

We have consistently maintained that the internal affairs of a country can only be decided independently by the people of that country and that international affairs can only be decided by the countries of the world, big and small, strong and weak, through consultations on an equal footing. History has proved that the superpowers cannot dominate the world. History will prove again that a small number of big and rich powers cannot monopolize international affairs either.

Looking forward into the 1990s, we see a world which is faced with challenges and risks but is also full of opportunities and hopes. No matter how the international

climate changes, the historical tide of peace and development is irresistible. The future of the world is bright.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Li Peng, Yang Shangkun on Children's Summit

*OW3009090090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0821 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[Text] New York, Sep 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng today sent their congratulations on the World Summit for Children which is scheduled to open here Sunday.

In their congratulatory letter, the Chinese head of state and head of government said the summit, which will draw world attention on the survival, protection and development of children, is of great importance.

They said that children are the budding flowers of our society, and in them lies the future of mankind and the hope for social progress and economic prosperity. Only when the healthy growth and all-around development of children are assured, they added, can the world better meet challenges in store in the 21st century.

The letter said the Chinese Government has always shown great concern for children, and paid special attention to improving their overall condition. In the last 40 years since the founding of New China, the letter said, the state of children's health, nutrition, education and general welfare as well as health care for mothers have all been markedly improved.

China now has more than 300 million children, which account for 30 percent of the country's population, and one sixth of the world's total.

Yang and Li said the Chinese Government is expending great efforts to make nine-year basic compulsory education universal, and it is working hard to reach the 85 percent mark at the county level for child immunization by the end of 1990.

They said the United Nations Children's Fund has done a great deal of useful work over the years, and its cooperation with China has also been fruitful and satisfactory. The Chinese Government will continue to do its utmost to ensure the healthy growth of its children, they added.

Qian Qichen Signs Declaration

*OW0110015590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0114 GMT 1 Oct 90*

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA)—The one-day world summit for children ended here this afternoon with the adoption of a declaration on survival, protection and development of children and a plan of action in 1990s.

In his closing speech at the summit, first of its kind in the world history, Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney, co-chairman of the summit, said "the summit has already been a success" and "an important step on the road to better life for children of the world has been made."

He called on the leaders of the world to implement the two documents. "It is the time to match our words," he said.

Prior to the closure of the summit, a solemn ceremony of signing the declaration was held, beginning with the reading of the declaration by six young people, including a Chinese boy, one page each in one of the six U.N. official languages—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Afterwards, all the heads of state or government or their representatives signed the declaration simultaneously.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on behalf of the Chinese Government initiated the declaration which will be signed officially by Chinese Premier Li Peng in Beijing.

The declaration calls for combating poverty affecting millions of children, enhancing their health and nutrition, providing basic education and literacy for all children.

It illustrates a 10-point program to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives.

A plan of action was also adopted as a framework for more specific national action and international cooperation to implement the declaration and strive for achieving some major goals by the year 2000.

The summit attended by more than 70 heads of state or government was initiated by Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden and co-chaired by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President of Mali Moussa Traore.

Qian Qichen Meets European, Asian Leaders at UN

*OW2809214090 Beijing XINHUA in English
2035 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is here attending the 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly, said today that the political situation in China is stable, the social order is tranquil and the economy has been growing in a steady and coordinated way.

"The policies of reform and opening to the outside world have been carried out in China for 11 years and great progress has been made," Qian said while meeting Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins and Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, who are respectively the present, former and future president of the European Economic Community.

He declared that "these policies are irreversible and China will stick to them."

The Chinese minister also briefed his three counterparts on China's positions on international issues such as the Gulf and Cambodia questions.

Qian said he was pleased to resume talks with the three EEC ministers and hoped that the relations between China and EEC will further develop.

Italian Foreign Minister de Michelis said that under the present complex international situation, to strengthen the ties between EEC and China is of great importance to world peace and stability.

He expressed the hope that the two sides will normalize their relations as soon as possible.

Earlier today, in a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, the Chinese foreign minister noted that the visit to China by Minister of State of the British Foreign Office Francis Maude in July further improved the ties between the two countries and deepened mutual understanding, thus bringing the two countries' relations to normal.

Both Foreign Minister Qian and Foreign Secretary Hurd believed that strengthened Sino-British relations are in the interests of both countries.

On the question of Hong Kong, which will be returned to China in 1997, Qian and Hurd agreed that to solve the problems in Hong Kong during the transition, the two countries should increase consultation and coordination.

Hurd also noted that British-Chinese relations are improving.

Normalization of Relations Urged

OW2809214290 Beijing XINHUA in English
2057 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By Qian Wenrong]

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis told reporters here today that he, in the capacity of the current president of the European Community, will recommend to the community's council to re-normalize relations with China.

He made the announcement shortly after he and his Irish counterpart and former EC President Gerard Collins and Luxembourg Foreign Minister and next EC President Jacques F. Poos met Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the EC premises in New York this morning.

This was the first high-level meeting between the community delegation and the Chinese foreign minister since last year, he said.

While describing today's meeting as "very important," he said the three EC presidents known as "troika" will

recommend to their EC colleagues to take the decision of re-normalizing relations with China.

He expected that his proposal on the basis of taking into account the evolutionary situation in China and the world as a whole could be accepted at the EC Council meeting next month.

Asked what he meant by the normalization of relations, the Italian foreign minister said, "here, we already had high level contact with the Chinese foreign minister." "At least five or six of the European Community members have met the Chinese minister in New York," he added.

According to Chinese sources, de Michelis also told his Chinese counterpart that [words indistinct] the current complicated world situation, to strengthen the relationship between the European Community and the People's Republic of China is of important significance for world peace and stability.

Chinese Minister Qian indicated that he was pleased to resume meeting with the EC "troika" and expressed the hope that relations between China and the European Community could be further developed.

De Michelis said both sides also discussed the Gulf situation and the Cambodia issue.

Meets Counterparts

HK2909080690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 29 Sep 90 p 4

[Report by Cang Lide (0221 4539 1795): "Qian Qichen Meets Japanese, French, and Nine Other Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met today at the United Nations on separate occasions with the Japanese, French, and nine other foreign ministers and attended a working dinner of foreign ministers of 15 countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

During the meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama appreciated China's tremendous efforts for solving the Cambodia question and its important contribution as a permanent member of the UN Security Council to the efforts to deal with the Gulf crisis. Nakayama expressed that Japan hopes to resume contacts between the two governments at the ministerial level at an early date. Qian Qichen stressed that Sino-Japanese relations are of vital importance to both countries and Asia. Under the present situation of a rapidly changing world, the fact that China and Japan maintain a stable relationship is conducive to peace and stability in the Asian region.

French Minister of External Affairs Roland Dumas praised China's decisive role in solving the Cambodia question. He said China has been actively engaged in activities in the Security Council and has made great

efforts against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and for finding a solution to the Gulf crisis. He said that France hopes that French-Chinese relations will improve and develop. Qian Qichen praised France for actively preparing for the convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and hoped that Sino-French ties will further grow.

Meets Romanian, Albanian Leaders

OW2909033290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0321 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had separate friendly talks here today with Romanian President Ion Iliescu and President Ramiz Alia of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly.

Minister Qian, who is here attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly, told President Iliescu that he was happy to see that the situation in Romania was stable.

The Romanian president said he was pleased that he would visit China fairly soon and asked the Chinese foreign minister to convey his regards to Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng.

During their meeting, Foreign Minister Qian and President Alia briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries.

President Alia believed that it is in the interests of both sides to further develop the two countries' friendly ties.

The Chinese minister maintained that the two countries should increase exchange and promote mutual understanding. He expressed the belief that relations between the two countries will gradually strengthen.

Albanian Relations Viewed

OW3009030190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0248 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (XINHUA)—Albanian Leader Ramiz Alia met with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in New York. Both men are attending the 45th session of U.N. General Assembly.

President Alia and Qian who is the head of the Chinese delegation to the current U.N. General Assembly session, exchanged views on expanding bilateral relations in various areas on the basis of mutual benefit, according to an Albanian radio report.

They believed that mutual understanding between the two countries is the basis for promoting future good relations.

This is Alia's first trip abroad since he became president of the People's Assembly Presidium in April 1985.

United States & Canada

Qian Qichen Discusses Talks With Baker

OW2909094090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0827 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] New York, September 28 (XINHUA)—The Chinese consul general in New York, Ambassador Weng Fupei, gave a reception here this evening to mark the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, who came to the United States to attend the annual meeting of the World Bank, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen who is attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly session, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhu Qizhen and Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Li Daoyu joined the more than 500 guests to celebrate the festive occasion.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials also attended the reception.

In his impromptu speech, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen extended gratitude to all the guests present for their tremendous contribution to promoting Sino-American relations.

He said China is a developing nation with the largest population in the world and the United States is a developed big power, and both countries are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Therefore, the development of the friendly relations between the two countries is bound to have a profound bearing not only on the interests of both countries but also on world peace.

He told the guests that during his talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker this afternoon, both sides shared identical views on many international issues and expressed willingness to further develop bilateral relations.

A letter of greetings from New York Mayor David Dinkins was also read out at the reception. In his letter, the mayor extended his warmest greetings on the great progress that has been made in China since its founding in 1949, especially in the area of economic and social reform.

The reception lasting more than two hours was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks Termed 'Constructive'

OW2909025790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0234 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] United Nations, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is here attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly, today held "constructive, frank and friendly discussions," with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

The two officials discussed the Gulf and Cambodia questions, relations between their two countries and other issues of mutual concern.

Both sides believed that it is necessary and beneficial for the two countries to conduct consultations on major international issues and problems in their bilateral relations.

They also agreed to maintain contacts in an effort to normalize the two countries' relations as soon as possible.

Soviet Union

Sino-Soviet Border Force Talks Reported

OW2909074290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0712 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Moscow, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese and Soviet Government officials and military experts met here September 10-28 to discuss the implementation of the agreement on mutual reduction of military forces in Sino-Soviet borders and the guiding principles for enhancing trust in the military field.

The agreement was signed in April, when Chinese Premier Li Peng made an official visit to the Soviet Union, the first visit by a Chinese premier in almost 30 years.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Viktor Karpov and Igor Rogachev, and Soviet Army Deputy Chief of Staff F. Jenisov also met with the Chinese delegation.

Moscow Organizations Celebrate National Day

OW2809224190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1322 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By reporter Tang Xiuzhe]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (XINHUA)—The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held an evening party at the "Home of Friendship" in Moscow on 27 September to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

(Soentsaif), deputy chairman of Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, spoke at the evening party, extending National Day congratulations to the Chinese people. He wished the PRC new achievements in socialist development.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang, other Chinese diplomats stationed in the Soviet Union, and representatives of Chinese graduate students in the Soviet Union were invited to the evening party.

Also present at the evening party were officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, activists for Soviet-Chinese friendship and representatives of the Soviets in all walks of life.

The evening party entertained the guests with colorful songs and dances.

On the same evening, the "Home of Friendship" also held the opening ceremony of two photographic exhibitions: "Magnificent China" and "The Soviet Union and China: Neighboring Countries and Partners."

Li Ximing Greets Ding Guangen on USSR Return

OW2809184690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1056 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and member of the committee's Secretariat, returned to Beijing from a visit to the Soviet Union this morning.

They were met at the airport by Li Ximing, member of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, and leading officials from the Central Committee's United Front Work Department and the International Liaison Department.

N.N. Solovyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to China, was also on hand.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Plans To Dispatch Troops Viewed

HK2809115790 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 28 Sep 90 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Japan Plans To Send Self-Defense Forces Overseas Under the Name of Joining United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces"]

[Text] Although the Gulf crisis has occurred in west Asia, in the month or more since the start of the crisis, noteworthy and worrying changes have also taken place in east Asia: Japan is prepared to send a 2,000-strong self-defense force to work in the Gulf area under the name of the U.N. peace-keeping forces.

According to news from Tokyo yesterday, after weeks of planning and preparations, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu finally revealed the main points of the draft of the operation. He said that these 2,000 men will go to the Gulf area with small amounts of weapons for self-defense and will be engaged in communications, transport, medical service, monitoring elections, and a ceasefire, refugee relief and reconstruction.

At the press conference Kaifu stressed in particular two points. First the Japanese self-defense force will only act on U.N. peace-keeping resolutions and nothing else.

Second, these actions will not go beyond the framework of the Japanese Constitution and the force will be playing a non-combative role overseas.

To highlight the non-combative nature of the overseas self-defense force, the draft stated that the force will be detached from the original military command chain and placed under the command of the prime minister-led civil system in an effort to reduce its military color.

The draft is at the stage of an agreement between the prime minister and the supreme command center of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. In early October Prime Minister Kaifu will be visiting Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Oman and will put forward a new aid package of \$2 billion. Once he completes the visit mission and returns to Japan he will officially table the bill to the provisional Diet on dispatching a self-defense force overseas.

From this it can be perceived that Kaifu's visit, the aid money offer and the dispatch of a self-defense force to the Gulf area are not isolated events. If we put them together we will be able to see that they are part of a package program complete with steps and plans moving steadily forward. The \$2 billion in aid and personal word from the prime minister are the vanguards for the Japanese self-defense forces in the Gulf area.

Japanese authorities stressed that this is part of Japan's contribution to the Gulf crisis or any crisis in the future. This shows that, even if the Gulf crisis is settled peacefully, Japan still has the intention of again sending the self-defense forces abroad. This is definitely not a case in which "the present dispatch is an once-and-for-all event and is not to be repeated."

Although Kaifu has said that the action is within the framework of the Japanese Constitution, in fact, under the name of the U.N. peace-keeping forces, which acts as a kind of amulet, the action has, as it were, bored a large hole in the peaceful post-war constitution and is the biggest breakthrough over the last 40 years.

Experts studying Japan's latest developments have pointed out that there have been worrying signs in Japanese society as shown by the polls conducted in connection with dispatching the self-defense forces overseas: Most of those over 50, having experienced the Second World War and the Pacific War, are against sending troops overseas again; but 20 percent of youths in the 20-30 age groups, with no personal experience in wars started by Japanese militarists born as they were after the war, think that Japan can send troops. Once these youths hold real power they will be the ones to determine the future of Japan.

Owing to geographical and historical relations, west Asian countries' understanding and feelings toward Japan's past and present may be different from those of east Asian countries. What would be the response of relatively remote west Asia, neighboring east Asia, and

the country itself, toward Japan's sending the self-defense troops overseas? What will be the other possible changes after Japan has turned itself from an economic power into a political one?—all these are big international topics in the 1990's.

Concern Expressed

HK0110021790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Oct 90 p 2

["PRC Spokesman on Japan's Plan To Dispatch Its Self-Defense Force Abroad"]

[Text] Beijing, Sep 30 (RENMIN RIBAO)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China hopes that the Japanese Government will prudently deal with its plan to dispatch staff members [zhi yuan 5120 0765] of its Self-Defence Force to the United Nations (U.N.) Peace Cooperation Corps abroad.

The spokesman made the remark when asked about the Chinese Government's view on the plan of the Japanese Government.

He said "we have taken note of the Japanese Government's plan to enact law on U.N. peace cooperation. The people of China and some other Asian countries can not but be concerned over the Japanese Government's plan to dispatch staff members of its Self-Defence Force to U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps abroad as that unfortunate part of history remains fresh in their minds. It is our hope that the Japanese Government will deal with this matter prudently."

'Breakthrough' in Japan-DPRK Ties Analyzed

OW2909160090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 29 Sep 90

[News Analysis by Zhu Ronggen: "'Breakthrough' in Japan-DPRK Ties"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, September 28 (XINHUA)—A recent visit by two Japanese party delegations to Pyongyang led to a "breakthrough" in the long-standing hostile relations between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

During September 24-28, delegations of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), respectively headed by former Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Vice-Chairman of JSP's Central Executive Committee Makoto Tanabe, paid a special visit to DPRK.

This is the first time high-level Japanese delegations to visit the DPRK.

At the end of the visit, the two Japanese parties and the Workers' Party of Korea signed a joint declaration, stressing that the current "abnormal state between the DPRK and Japan must be eliminated" and "diplomatic relations (should) be established as soon as possible."

Observers here believe this unprecedented visit achieved great success. Both countries reached a basic common understanding on some outstanding issues in Japanese-Korean history, which proved to be "major obstacles" in the normalization of diplomatic ties, they added.

In his personal letter to DPRK President Kim Il-song, which was delivered by Kanemaru, Toshiki Kaifu, in the name of LDP president, apologized to Korea for the agony and losses inflicted upon the Korean people during the 36-year colonial rule of the country.

Moreover, the joint declaration clearly noted that "Japan should fully and officially apologize to and compensate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the enormous misfortunes and miseries imposed upon the Korean people for 36 years and the losses inflicted upon the Korean people in the ensuing 45 years after the war."

President Kim received the two Japanese delegations and also met with Kanemaru on September 26 and September 27. Public opinion here described Kim's reception as being "rare."

Local reports said it seems somewhat "sudden" that Prime Minister Kaifu welcomed without hesitation the DPRK's proposal that negotiations be held on the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries in November of this year. In addition, senior DPRK and Japanese Government officials met for the first time in Pyongyang on September 27 and agreed to hold exchanges in the political, economic, cultural and other domains.

As a friendly gesture to Japan, the DPRK agreed to release in October two Japanese seamen of the fishing boat, "Fujisan Maru No. 18", who were detained in 1983 on charges of espionage.

Analysts here said improved relations between Japan and the DPRK are supported by both countries' policies. Japan takes Asia as the center for its foreign policy with the Korean Peninsula as a important component. Peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula, they added, are of vital importance to Japan's political, economic and strategic interests. To enhance its influence within the region, Japan is making efforts to maintain an "all-round cooperation" with Seoul, while attempting to "break the thick wall" to "thaw" cold relations with Pyongyang, they pointed out.

However, the process of improving Japan-DPRK relations are contained by various aspects, analysts said. It is of interest to note that when Kanemaru, a strong man in the ruling LDP, returned home, speculations heightened over what steps he will take to push the government to practically improve relations with the DPRK, and what impact it will have both at home and abroad.

Ties Welcomed

OW2909154390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1519 GMT
29 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Beijing, Sept. 29 KYODO—China welcomes an agreement to start negotiations on establishment of full diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, a high-ranking Chinese official said Saturday.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said in an interview with KYODO News Service that China would strongly stand by the visit to North Korea by Japan's former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, one of the most influential politicians in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The mission of LDP and Japan Socialist Party members on Friday issued a joint statement with the ruling (North) Korean Workers' Party in Pyongyang urging their respective governments to open talks in November toward normalizing ties.

Zheng would not comment when asked whether China will recognize South Korea in so-called "cross recognition," saying the matter lies beyond his authority. [passage omitted]

PRC, ROK To Open Trade Offices

OW2909100790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT
29 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 29 KYODO—In another major move toward detente in northeast Asia, China and South Korea will soon agree to establish a trade office in each other's capital, which will be a de facto consulate, a high-level Chinese trade official said Saturday.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said the two countries will open the trade offices as early as mid-October.

Zheng's revelation followed a Japan-North Korea declaration, issued in Pyongyang on Friday, which called for early establishment of diplomatic ties.

The joint declaration, signed by representatives of the ruling parties of Japan and North Korea and also of Japan's no. 1 opposition party, urged their governments to launch intergovernmental talks in November on establishment of diplomatic relations.

In what was called a historic summit meeting in early June in San Francisco, South Korea's President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev welcomed efforts toward normalization of ties between their countries.

The foreign ministers of South Korea and the Soviet Union, Choe Ho-chung and Eduard Shevardnadze, are due to meet in New York on Sunday while attending the United Nations General Assembly session.

South Korea's mass media have reported that Choe and Shevardnadze will agree on establishment of diplomatic ties.

Zheng, in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said the trade offices will have some consular functions but denied that it would lead to the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea.

Zheng said the setting up of the trade offices is one form of nongovernment exchanges and will not affect political relations between the two countries.

South Korea, which does not have diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and China, has promoted efforts to improve relations with the two communist giants since around the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The China Chamber of International Commerce, an affiliate of Zheng's organization, will set up the Chinese trade office in Seoul, while the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) will establish the South Korean one in Beijing.

Chinese and South Korean trade officials held two rounds of talks in Beijing in March 1989 and then in Seoul two months later, Chinese officials said.

However, the trade talks were suspended following China's military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing in June 1989.

Zheng said the two sides have agreed to hold the third round of trade talks in Beijing on October 17-18. KOTRA President Yi Son-ki will visit China at that time to attend an inter-Asia trade promotion conference.

Zheng said direct trade between China and South Korea is expected to increase after the establishment of trade offices in Beijing and Seoul.

Trade between China and South Korea has so far been conducted through third countries, mainly Hong Kong, with the two-way volume reaching about 3 billion dollars in 1989.

Korean Air opened air service earlier this year on the Seoul-Shanghai-Moscow route.

Mongolian Defense Minister Meets Military Group

*OW2909141790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1320 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sep 29 (XINHUA)—Newly-appointed Mongolian Defense Minister Shagalyn Jadambaa met today with a Chinese Defense Ministry delegation, the first meeting since 1961.

Jadambaa, who took his new post yesterday, described the visit by the Chinese delegation as an important step in renewing and developing ties between the armies of the two countries.

The Chinese delegation, led by Fu Jiaping, head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Defense Ministry, arrived here September 23 at the invitation of the Mongolian Defense Ministry.

The Chinese delegation also held talks with other top Mongolian Army officers.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk, Other Leaders Greet National Day

*OW0110014690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1610 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Resistance Force; Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian National Government; and Khieu Samphan, Cambodia's vice president in charge of foreign affairs, have sent a joint letter to Yang Shangkun, the president of China, and Li Peng, premier of the Chinese State Council, extending congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The letter states: "On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we extend our sincerest and warmest greetings to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Chinese Government and the heroic and friendly Chinese people in the name of the Cambodian National Government, the Cambodian National Resistance Force, and the Cambodian people."

The letter continues: "In the past 12 years, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have adhered to a firm political stand, upheld justice, and respected and defended the rights of all nations and peoples in the world to an independent existence. They have also lent various forms of unflinching support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just cause of seeking independence and peace and safeguarding national survival."

The letter reads: "Thanks to the valuable support rendered by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, as well as other nations and peoples that love peace and uphold justice, we, the Cambodian people, have conquered various difficulties in our struggle, and entered a period during which we clearly can see victory for the Cambodian people in accomplishing their just cause."

Trade With Indonesia Expected To Hit Record

*HK2909020290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
29 Sep 90 p 2*

[By staff reporter Chang Weimin]

[Text] Chinese trade officials have predicted a record high in bilateral trade with Indonesia this year.

Total trade volume was likely to surpass \$1 billion, compared with \$800 million in 1989, an official from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade told CHINA DAILY yesterday.

Boosted by the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations and the signing of a governmental trade accord this August, business was going "smoothly," the official said.

Latest Customs statistics show total trade volume in the first eight months of this year stood at \$717 million, a 60 per cent rise on the corresponding months of last year.

Of the total, China's exports to Indonesia were \$218 million and its imports \$499 million, both 60 per cent up on the same period last year.

Great potential existed in bilateral trade, she said, adding that relations would be further promoted through efforts by both sides.

Indirect trade between the two countries dates back to ancient times, but non-governmental direct trade was only restored in 1985, when total trade volume was \$431 million.

In 1988, trade volume jumped to \$918 million, of which China's exports were \$237 million and its imports \$681 million, up 98.8 per cent and 118 per cent respectively on the figures for 1985.

China exports machinery and electrical appliances, coal, forage, light industrial products and textiles to Indonesia.

Near East & South Asia

Bangladesh Prime Minister Praises Ties

OW2909181890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1621 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Dhaka, September 29 (XINHUA)—A two-day Chinese photo exhibition to mark the 41st founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China opened here today.

About 200 pieces of pictures covering industries, agriculture, education, science and culture were displayed at the exhibition, which was sponsored by the Bangladesh-China People's Friendship Association.

Speaking at the the opening ceremony, Bangladesh Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed highly praised China's achievements in various fields through the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, saying that China is a model of development for the Third World countries.

He also spoke highly of China's foreign policy. He said China has made much contribution to the cause of world peace by firmly observing the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Turning to the friendly ties between Bangladesh and China, the prime minister believed that the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be further enhanced through increased exchanges and cooperation in different fields.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu and a large number of Bangladeshi officials, photo journalists, artists and diplomats in Dhaka attended today's opening ceremony.

Pakistani Army Chief's Visit to Beijing Postponed

OW2909143090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1317 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Islamabad, Sep 29 (XINHUA)—The week-long visit to South Korea and China by Pakistani Army Chief of Staff Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, scheduled to begin tomorrow, has been postponed for the time being, official sources confirmed here today.

Mutually-agreed fresh dates for the visit are being worked out and will be announced later, the sources said.

His visit was suspended due to changeable domestic situation, news reports said.

Yang Shangkun Receives New Tunisian Ambassador

OW2609121590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1124 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)—Tunisia's new Ambassador to China Saleh Djebali presented his credentials to Chinese President Yang Shangkun here today.

Jebali arrived here September 17.

West Europe

British Report of Chemical Sales Denied

OW3009095890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0934 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sep 30 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China has always held a "very serious attitude" in implementing the U.N. Security Council Resolution 661.

The spokesman was asked to confirm a September 29 report by the British newspaper INDEPENDENT on Sunday, which said the North China Industries Corporation had signed a secret contract on selling to Iraq seven tons of lithium hydride to be shipped via Iran.

"China is a responsible country," the spokesman said. "We have been holding a very serious attitude towards the implementation of Resolution 661."

"The report by INDEPENDENT on Sunday is totally groundless," he said.

More on Denial

*LD3009164690 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1546 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[Text] China today denied a British newspaper report that it had agreed to sell to Iraq large quantities of a chemical used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and missile fuel.

THE INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY said a subsidiary of North China Industries (NORINCO), a Chinese State Company, agreed 10 days ago to supply about seven tonnes of lithium hydride to Baghdad. Unnamed sources said the chemical was likely to be flown from China to Tehran, and sent as "pharmaceuticals" to Iraq, thus breaching the United Nations trade embargo for which China voted.

Today, however, a Foreign Office spokesman said China had assured Britain it intended to enforce the sanctions. And the New China News Agency quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying: "The report by THE INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY is totally groundless."

A NORINCO spokesman, contacted by REUTERS in Peking, denied the company even produced lithium hydride. The newspaper report said the chemical had few civil uses although it could be used in pharmaceuticals and in the computer industry. Its military applications included the manufacture of hydrogen bombs and missile fuel.

Sino-British Liaison Group Issues Communique

*OW2909021990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0158 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Text] London, September 28 (XINHUA)—The Sino-British Liaison Group ended its 16th meeting here today after four days of discussions.

The following is the full text of the press communique issued at the end of the meeting:

The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group held its sixteenth meeting in London from 25-28 September 1990.

The two sides had a further exchange of views on the provisions of the joint declaration relating to nationality.

The two sides had a further exchange of views on the convergence of civil rights law before and after 1997.

The group reviewed the discussions by experts on practical arrangements for the defence of Hong Kong and the maintenance of its public order and agreed that the experts should continue this work.

With regard to the work on localisation of legislation, the two sides confirmed that they had a common view on questions relating to the localisation of legislation on criminal aspects of admiralty jurisdiction. They reached agreement on further questions relating to the localisation of merchant shipping legislation.

The group reviewed the work of experts on the establishment of a court of final appeal in Hong Kong. The group noted that a common view had been reached on many aspects. They agreed that experts should continue to discuss outstanding details.

The group had a preliminary exchange of views on the responsibilities on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which may arise from large scale projects extending beyond 1997. The group welcomed the fact that Chinese experts would start discussions in Hong Kong with Hong Kong Government experts on the new airport and associated works.

The two sides reached agreement in principle on the detail of future arrangements for the surrender of fugitive offenders between Hong Kong and relevant countries. The group looked forward to the negotiation of appropriate agreements at an early date.

The two sides agreed that the standing sub group on international rights and obligations should now hold further discussions on multilateral treaties affecting Hong Kong.

The group had a preliminary exchange of views on questions relating to the adaptation of Hong Kong's laws.

The joint liaison group agreed that its next meeting would take place in Hong Kong from 11-14 December.

East Europe**PRC, Czechoslovakia Sign Trade Accord**

*OW2909031390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0245 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Text] Prague, September 29 (XINHUA)—China and Czechoslovakia concluded an accord here today to change their trade settlements from accounting keeping to the use of cash as of January 1, 1991.

The trade agreement was signed by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Vaclav Vales, Czechoslovak vice premier, on behalf of their respective governments.

Energy Delegation Ends Visit to CSFR

*OW2909175390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1556 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Text] Prague, September 29 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation under the Sino-Czechoslovak Standing Panel for Electric Power Cooperation ended its two-week visit here today.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation, headed by Chinese Vice Energy Minister Shi Dazhen, held talks with Czechoslovak Deputy Electrotechnical Industry

Minister Jaroslav Dusek, who is also head of the joint panel, and signed a summary of the panel's fifth round of talks.

Romanian Foreign Minister To Visit 12-16 Oct

HK2809125890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1249 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sept 28 (AFP)—Romania's foreign minister, Adrian Nastase, is to visit China from October 12-16, signalling closer ties between Beijing and Bucharest less than a year after the bloody overthrow of former Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu.

The visit was announced Friday by the foreign ministry here, which said Mr. Nastase would be the guest of his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

China's communist leadership was shaken when Mr. Ceausescu, a hardline Marxist, was toppled and executed in a popular uprising last December, six months after the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

But it moved quickly to build bridges with the new democratic regime in Bucharest, welcoming its trade minister in March, a deputy foreign minister in April and a military delegation in June.

Latin America & Caribbean

Chinese in Venezuela Celebrate National Day

OW0110093190 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 01 Oct 90

[Text] Caracas, September 30 (XINHUA)—Overseas Chinese in Venezuela marked the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China here today.

At a meeting chaired by Wu Tingji, chairman of the local Overseas Chinese Association, Ambassador Chen Dehe encouraged his audience to make new contributions to the friendship between China and Venezuela.

Mining Cooperation With Venezuela To Expand

OW3009012390 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Caracas, September 29 (XINHUA)—China and Venezuela have agreed to expand technical cooperation for geological and mining exploration under a cooperation pact signed during a Chinese delegation's September 16-29 visit.

The cooperation pact has three aspects.

The first is the interpretation of aeromagnetic data. It will be carried out jointly by Chinese and Venezuelan experts using Chinese technology over a small area of between 1,500 and 2,000 square kilometers. Venezuelan will send reports of the survey to China before the end of this year.

Geochemical prospection will be implemented. Venezuelan scientists will be sent to China to improve their knowledge of the country's chemical prospection methods and technology and of Chinese field studies.

China will also help to prepare a geological map of the Guayana Iron Mines.

The cooperation in the three sectors is part of a scientific and technical accord on mining and geology signed between Venezuela's energy and mining ministry and China's Geology and Mineral Resources Ministry in November 1988.

Envoy to Antigua, Barbuda Present Credentials

OW2809182990 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] St. John's, September 27 (XINHUA)—Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong in Antigua and Barbuda today gave his letter of credentials to Governor Wilfred E. Jacobs.

Zhou, who arrived in Antigua and Barbuda on Wednesday, had a friendly talk with the governor. Later, the ambassador met with Prime Minister Vere C. Bird of the islands and passed Chinese Premier Li Peng's regards to his counterpart.

Political & Social

Reportage on National Day Celebration, Speeches

National Day Activities Noted

OW3009142590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0943 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sep 30 (XINHUA)—A wide variety of cultural activities will be presented in all parts of the country to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Activities in Beijing will be especially colorful with more than 800 artists from over ten art troupes from the Army, Shandong, Shaanxi, and Jiangsu Provinces and Beijing presenting the capital's audiences with a high-level cultural evening. Songs, dances and operas will be performed this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

World famous musicals, special dances, Beijing opera, and famous dramatic plays, including "Teahouse", will be staged during the holidays.

The renowned master of Italian folk music, Bruno Venturini, will perform at the Beijing Concert Hall on October 6; and at the Nationalities Cultural Palace on October 7. Venturini has been praised as a "Marco Polo" who travels the world bringing with him beautiful songs. He will be accompanied by Italian pianist Franco Zauli at the piano.

The well-known American Pianist Haskell Small will give a concert at the Beijing Concert Hall on October 8. Small enjoys numerous honors including the top prize from the Johann Sebastian Bach International Competition and a solo recitalist's grant from the U.S. based National Endowment for the Arts.

Other cities, including Shanghai, Tianjin and Liaoning will also sponsor cultural activities during the National Day holidays. The activities will include local opera, puppet shows, circus, ballet, magic, and folk art festivals.

Minorities Group Starts Tour

OW3009135590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1050 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA)—An ethnic minority delegation of 195 people, which was specially organized for China's National Day celebrations on October 1, began its 10-day tour of Beijing today.

The members of the delegation come from more than 140 boundary counties in the country. Most of the members have long been engaged in nationalities affairs. They also include PLA [People's Liberation Army] officers and soldiers and armed police who have made outstanding contributions to boundary defence.

The delegates come from 29 nationalities and about one-third of them are visiting Beijing for the first time.

The delegation visited the Minority Culture and Arts Exhibition and the Forbidden City today. They will tour Zhongnanhai, the Great Wall, the Great Hall of the People, the Tiananmen Rostrum and watch part of the competition items of the 11th Asian Games. They will also be given a report about Beijing's development.

The delegation will also visit Tianjin, Nanjing and Shanghai City.

Wu Xueqian Speaks at Reception

OW3009154490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1524 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA)—The State Council Offices in Charge of Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Affairs, jointly held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, which falls on October 1.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, on behalf of the the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, extended greetings to the 1,000 Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, who attended the reception.

He said that under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, China has focused on economic development; adhered to the four cardinal principles; maintained the policy of reform and opening to the outside world; overcome various serious difficulties; and has had great achievements in political, economic, foreign affairs and other fields in the past year.

The Chinese Government has always been concerned with the welfare of Overseas Chinese and compatriots. China will, as always, protect the just rights and interests of Overseas Chinese, promote friendship with foreign nationals of Chinese origin, and encourage them to contribute to the friendly relations between the countries of their abode and China.

The vice premier said that it is a common wish for domestic and overseas compatriots to realize the reunification of the motherland. "We sincerely hope that compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao will carry forward the tradition of loving the motherland, and Hong Kong and Macao, make contributions to stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and Macao and assist in their smooth return to the sovereignty of China," he said.

Wu noted that the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits have achieved encouraging levels in recent years.

However, the exchange of mails, trade, and air transportation and shipping services have not been fully realized as yet. "We hope the Taiwan authorities will adopt a positive attitude toward this issue and that direct two-way exchanges between the straits will be realized early," the vice premier said.

Wu said that the 1990s will be a key period for China's modernization program, as well as an important period for promotion of the reunification of the motherland.

Li Peng Addresses Reception

OW3009203490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1542 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Speech by Premier Li Peng at a reception celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 30 September]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)—Ladies and gentlemen; comrades:

While we are warmly celebrating the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, wish to extend my festival greetings and cordial regards to the vast number of workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, members of the People's Liberation Army, public security cadres and policemen, and commanders and fighters of the armed police force working hard on all fronts throughout the nation; to the people of all nationalities and all patriotic personages throughout the nation; and to compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, including Overseas Chinese. On behalf of Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend my warm welcome to all foreign guests and diplomatic envoys present at this reception and express my heartfelt gratitude to all foreign friends who are concerned about and support China's socialist modernization.

The 11th Asian Games, hosted by China, is going on in an exciting, lively, and orderly way. This is a grand meeting reflecting the solidarity, friendship and progress of the Asian people. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks again to our friends from all Asian countries and regions for their energetic support and assistance to the 11th Asian Games. I warmly welcome our friends who have come to participate in or watch the games to join us in happily spending this festival day. I hope that the athletes will achieve excellent results, set more new records, and reach higher skill levels, and I wish the games complete success.

[This and following additions and variations are reported by Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 30 September in a similar report. Here Beijing Radio adds: "The reception began at 1800. Party and state leading comrades, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Li Xiannian, Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan happily joined more than 1,000 Chinese and foreign guests in celebrating the festive occasion. Premier Li Peng began to speak after the military band played the national anthem of the PRC."]

The founding of the People's Republic of China was proclaimed 41 years ago. Since then, the Chinese people have stood up. Under the CPC's leadership, people of all nationalities across the country have worked hard with one heart and one mind, overcome various difficulties,

and built the old China, which was poor, backward, and bullied and enslaved by colonialism and imperialism, into a socialist new China with the beginnings of prosperity, standing on its own feet among world nations. Particularly since 1978, we have taken economic construction as our central task, upheld the four cardinal principles, carried out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and added new, great vigor to the socialist cause. We have made universally acknowledged achievements in all work. Facts have incontrovertibly proven that the Chinese people are hardworking, courageous, and wise people, and that the CPC is a great, glorious, and correct party. We are completely capable of managing our own affairs well. Socialist China has a bright future and is filled with boundless hope.

In the past year or so, we have continued to carry out the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; we have exercised overall control, readjusted the economy, and scored remarkable results. The national economy is moving along a healthy path. Industrial production has gradually picked up. The outputs of energy source, raw and processed materials, and products for supporting agriculture, which were in short supply in the past, have increased quite rapidly. Some readjustment has been made in the product mix of processing industries. The situation of agricultural production is very good, with a bumper summer grain harvest already gathered and a good autumn grain harvest in sight. The market is thriving with an ample supply of goods. Commodity prices have been kept basically stable and inflation has been brought under control. A pretty good rising trend has been maintained in foreign trade and the nation's foreign exchange reserve has increased to some extent. The construction of various special economic zones, coastal open regions, and economic development zones has entered a new stage of development.

At present, political and social stability prevails throughout the country and the people live and work in peace and contentment. Maintaining long-term national stability and steady development has become the common understanding and norm of conduct of people throughout the country. The proposal made by the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC has won the welcome and approval of all democratic parties, nonparty democrats, and mass organizations. It has played a positive role in promoting democracy and political restructuring. The party and government organizations at various levels have seriously implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening the ties between the party and the people, conducted investigations and studies in grassroots units, helped those units solve actual problems, and thus enhanced their flesh-and-blood relations with the people. Initial success has been achieved in the building of an honest and clean government. A number of major cases have been investigated and handled, and a number of criminals have been punished. Remarkable progress has

been made in screening companies in the commodity circulation field. Tax collection and management have been improved. Efforts have been made to redress unfairness in distribution in society. After rectification, economic order has improved to some extent. The nationwide struggle to deal severe blows to crimes has played an important role in improving public order, protecting the people's lives and property, and ensuring normal order in production and life in the society.

In the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, China has made new progress in science, technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture, and national defense construction. This year our country has successively and successfully launched the AsiaSat-I communications satellite and the large-thrust Long March II carrier rocket, marking a new stage of China's astronautical technology. Our middle school students gave excellent performances in international mathematics, physics, chemistry, and information olympics. While readjusting the structure and improving the quality of our education, we have strengthened the ideological and moral character education, and the ideological and political work has taken a new turn for the better. Various cultural undertakings are thriving. Some improvement has been made in the conditions of medical and public health work in both urban and rural areas. New progress has been made in physical culture. The People's Liberation Army has further promoted revolutionization, modernization, and regularization, and has made new contributions to defending national security, maintaining social stability, and supporting national construction.

Of course, some problems and difficulties still exist in our country during its advance. In the economy, we have not yet solved such longstanding and deep-rooted problems as imbalanced industrial structure, irrational economic structure and operational mechanism, and poor economic efficiency. We have not yet overcome such phenomena as weak sales of some commodities in the market, overstocking of industrial products, and increasing numbers of enterprises suffering losses. We have made progress in building an honest and clean government, but negative and corrupt phenomena, such as bureaucracy, abusing one's power to seek private gains, and unhealthy practices in various trades and professions, still exist. The influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization remains to be further eliminated. We must make the greatest determination to overcome difficulties, solve problems, further enhance the political situation of stability and unity, and smoothly promote our country's construction, reform, and opening to the outside world.

Ladies and gentlemen, and comrades:

At present, China is stepping up its efforts to formulate the tentative 10-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development and the outline for the Eighth Five-Year Plan, which will be submitted to the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee for discussion once they are completed. In the next 10 years, we will unswervingly

implement the principle of ensuring long-term, sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy, and will guarantee the accomplishment of the second-stage strategic goal for China's economic development—that is, to double the gross national product and make the people become comfortably off by the end of this century. In order to attain this goal, we will roughly keep our economic growth rate at about six percent over the next 10 years. At the same time, we will concentrate on improving economic structure, enhancing economic efficiency, and improving economic quality. We will persistently deepen reform so that it will promote development in an even better way. We will solve conspicuous problems in economic development and gradually establish an operating mechanism that combines the planned economy and market regulation so as to suit and promote the development of a planned socialist commodity economy. We will also firmly open our country wider to the outside world, and actively develop an export-oriented economy. While continuing to develop the existing special economic zones, coastal open regions, and economic development zones during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, we will develop the Pudong New Development Zone in Shanghai and take advantage of the superiority of Shanghai and inland areas along the Chang Jiang in terms of economic resources and technology. It is necessary to continue to improve investment environment in all localities and actively develop China's economic and technological cooperation and trade with foreign countries. We believe that with arduous efforts made by the people of all nationalities across the country, and with smooth implementation of the 10-Year Plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan under the CPC leadership, China surely can accomplish its second-stage strategic goal of economic development.

Friends, comrades!

As we jubilantly celebrate National Day, we especially think of our flesh and blood compatriots on the other side of the strait. We hope that they live in peace and work in contentment. We wish them a happy life. The reunification of the motherland and invigoration of the Chinese nation are the common wish of our compatriots both inside and outside China. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will adopt a still wiser policy and remove the restrictions on the "three exchanges" [exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services] between the two sides of the strait so that people on both shores can increase contacts, mutual understanding, and cooperation in various fields. We are in favor of negotiations between the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Kuomintang on the question of reunification and other important, relevant questions concerning the two sides. We will also discuss affairs of state together with various political parties and organizations. We hope that people in power in Taiwan will set store by the long-term interests of the state and nation, comply with the will of the people, and adopt a resolute decision to contribute to the paramount great cause of realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Hong Kong and Macao have entered into a transitional period following the entry into force, respectively, of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong and the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Question of Macao. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was adopted by the third session of the Seventh National People's Congress. We are convinced that with the active participation and support of Macao compatriots, a basic law for the Macao Special Administrative Region, which is in the process of being drafted, will certainly be realized smoothly. We will uphold and implement the policy of "one country, two systems" and other established policies toward Hong Kong and Macao, protect the fundamental interests of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and promote stability and prosperity in the Hong Kong and Macao regions. The Chinese Government is ready to continue to strengthen cooperation with the British and Portuguese Governments on the basis of these two joint declarations.

Friends, comrades!

The present international situation is undergoing a profound and tremendous change. The old world pattern has begun to disintegrate, but a new pattern has not yet been formed. Although East-West military confrontation has gradually weakened, there is no peace and tranquility under heaven. On the contrary, tensions and turbulence have increased in some regions.

The Gulf crisis which has attracted world attention has continued for more than two months. The Chinese Government is explicitly opposed to Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait from the start and demands that Iraq unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kuwait as soon as possible. We have on many occasions explained our principled stand for a peaceful settlement of this crisis. We hope that on the basis of truly implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, a peaceful method will be used to settle the Gulf crisis as soon as possible so that the Middle East and the world can benefit from stability and tranquility.

We are happy to observe that major progress has been made in politically solving the Cambodian question. We sincerely hope that on the basis of the documents of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council concerning the Cambodian issue, an all-round, just, and reasonable political solution of the issue will be realized at an early date. This not only conforms with the interests of the Cambodian nation but is also favorable to peace and stability in Asia. We hope that the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh authorities will show their sincerity and take positive measures for a political solution of the Cambodian question. China is ready to gradually improve its relations with Vietnam following the solution of the Cambodian question.

China has recently made new headway in the field of diplomatic relations. After establishing diplomatic relations with the newly independent Republic of Namibia, China again established or restored diplomatic relations

with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Indonesia. Moreover, China will establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Singapore soon. China has further improved and developed its relations with the countries around it and has also further strengthened unity and cooperation with the vast Third World countries. The West has shown essential flexibility in their relations with China. Facts have proven that the number of friends we have is increasing and that our international status is on the rise.

No matter what changes have taken place in the international situation, the Chinese Government will persistently and unremittably pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, persist in establishing and developing friendly relations with various countries of the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and make due efforts to advance the establishment of a new international political and economic order and to promote peace and development in the world.

As we look into the 1990's, we are confronted with a serious challenge, but there are also extremely favorable conditions. Let us, under CPC leadership, sweep away all difficulties and continue advancing along the socialist road with full confidence.

I now propose a toast:

To the 41st anniversary celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic of China;

To the reunification of the motherland and a prosperous and strong China;

To the friendship between the people of China and the world;

To the peace and development of the world;

To the health of the guests and diplomatic envoys who are here;

To the health of friends and comrades;

Cheers!

[Beijing Radio adds: "Other leading comrades who attended the reception were Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Yang Rudai, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, and Yang Baibing, as well as responsible persons of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the relevant central and state departments and commissions, all democratic parties, and the people's mass organizations.

Cambodian President Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife attended the reception on invitation.

Attending the reception were also diplomatic envoys to China, distinguished foreign guests to the Asian Games, celebrities from the international and Asian sports circles, foreign experts working in China and their wives, and representatives of Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao."

Decorations, Displays Honor Day

OW0110085690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0749 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA)—Decorations for the ongoing 11th Asian Games and the upcoming Mid-Autumn Festival on Wednesday have transformed Beijing into a virtual kaleidoscope of color for celebrations of National Day. The large variety of flowers—more than six million pots—combined with numerous flags and pennants along the capital's major streets and at intersections have made autumn in Beijing more beautiful and colorful than ever before.

Tiananmen Square is decorated with more than 100,000 pots of flowers arranged in a dozen huge flower-beds. The beautiful arrangements include two pandas resembling "Panpan" the Asiad mascot, and a number of phoenix—an auspicious traditional Chinese bird.

Today marks the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic and thousands of Beijing residents thronged the square to admire the flowers. Many families preferred to take a family picture.

Zhang Shuyu, who lives outside the Qianmen District, after admiring the flowers in the square, said that she had never seen such a beautiful display of flowers even though she comes to the square every year for National Day.

Today is the ninth day of the 11th Asian Games and Beijing residents openly expressed their delight for China's success—126 gold medals through last night. Merry-makers flocked to the stadiums and gymnasiums by the thousands to watch the games. More countries are expected to share medals with China, Japan and South Korea, the three leading medal-winners.

Major parks are open to the public today as usual and are providing various cultural activities, including temple fairs, singing and dancing, and performances of ethnic festival rituals, as well as cock and cricket fighting. The events attracted thousands of Beijing residents.

Shops were filled with abundant supplies of festival commodities, and over 200 exhibitions and fairs provided Beijing residents with additional choices. Beijing commercial departments have provided commodities worth more than three billion yuan, a 30 percent increase over last year.

The three-day national holiday coincided with the Mid-Autumn Festival, which falls on October 3. The festival is traditionally an occasion for family gatherings and eating mooncakes.

Over 5,380 tons of various flavors of mooncakes, many of which provided special provincial tastes, were on the market in Beijing this year.

Editorial Views Celebration

OW3009140890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 1 Oct 90

[RENMIN RIBAO National Day editorial: "Steadfastly Follow Our Own Road—In Celebration of the 41st Founding Anniversary of the PRC"]

[Text] At the time when the 11th Asian Games are being held with great enthusiasm in Beijing, the capital of the great motherland, we have ushered in the 41st anniversary of the PRC, a glorious festival. Under the guidance of the goal of "unity, friendship, and progress," athletes from various countries and regions in Asia have shown great vigor and good behavior, thereby adding to the uplifting, harmonious, and joyous mood of the National Day festival. We wish this grand meeting of Asian athletes a great success, and hope that the Chinese people's friendship with the people of all countries in Asia and throughout the world will improve with each passing day.

Since last year's grand celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC, our motherland has made new strides and scored new achievements along the broad path of socialism. Under the leadership of the new central collective, with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, people of all nationalities throughout the country have worked in unity, and have more firmly and comprehensively implemented the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism. We have enjoyed political, economic, and social stability. Further achievements have been made in our efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform. The economy is moving along a healthy path. Encouraging results have also been made in education, science, culture, national defense, and diplomacy. In addition, the party and government have begun effective measures to strengthen the building of a clean government, and to foster closer ties with the people, which have helped bring about a new atmosphere for developing socialist spiritual civilization. The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC's leadership has been further consolidated and developed, and the great unity among the people of all nationalities has been further strengthened. Despite many difficulties and problems still waiting to be solved in our path ahead, the people throughout the nation have full confidence in accomplishing their goal of struggle.

The achievements over the past year have been made after overcoming many difficulties and withstanding all kinds of external pressure. Since the second half of last year, changing events throughout the world have resulted in tremendous changes in the international situation. China has remained calm amid confusion, sturdily coped with the problems, continued to implement firmly the independent and peaceful foreign policy, held high the banner of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and opposed hegemonism and power politics. As for foreign sanctions, we have, first of all, opposed such sanctions. Second, we are not afraid of sanctions. Third, we have always maintained that the affairs of a country

should be decided by its own people and that all countries should accommodate, understand, and assist one another. In the past year, new progress has been made in our friendly relations with the neighboring countries, the Third World, and many other countries. We were not, and can never be, isolated. All countries and people who uphold justice have given powerful support to our cause. "Take a leisurely stroll in the garden no matter how the storm rages," as the saying goes. The Chinese people have the determination, confidence, capability, and means to advance triumphantly along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the past year, we have effectively strengthened leadership over economic work; implemented the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; persisted in criticizing bourgeois liberalization; vigorously stepped up the efforts to strengthen ideological and political work and develop socialist spiritual civilization; and corrected the tendency of doing things without consistency, being tough in one area and soft in another. As a result, we have made wholesome progress in our efforts to make socialist reform and open to the outside world, and the socialist path is wider than ever.

Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with China's reality, following our own road, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics are the basic conclusions we have drawn from our long historical experience. History has shown and will continue to show that these conclusions are the irrefutable truth.

To follow steadfastly our own road, we must exceedingly cherish and value the situation of stability. Construction needs stability and reform needs stability, as do the people in order to live and work in peace and contentment. In a large country like ours with a population of 1.1 billion and a relatively backward economic and cultural foundation, we will not be able to accomplish anything without a stable situation. We are very glad to note that the situation in our country now is stable. This shows that the broad masses of people are conscious and have national interests in mind. This is a reliable guarantee for us to carry out various tasks well.

To follow steadfastly our own road, we must hold higher the banner of patriotism and socialism. Patriotism is a powerful spiritual prop for the Chinese nation in our unrelenting efforts to improve ourselves and the mighty spiritual strength that impels us toward modernization. The 150 years of history since the Opium War, filled with humiliations, struggles, and triumphs of the Chinese people, show us that backwardness will surely invite attacks, closed doors will lead us nowhere, and that only socialism can save China and only socialism can develop China. We must continue to educate, inspire, unite, and arouse the millions upon millions of people with patriotism and socialism to struggle for the lofty ideal of rejuvenating China.

To follow steadfastly our own road, we must vigorously promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, plain

living, and hard work. Without a doubt, we should open our door even wider to the outside world and introduce and utilize as much as possible the funds, technology, and advanced management experience from abroad. We must never forget, however, that our standpoint is self-reliance, both in revolution and in construction. As long as we persist in acting independently and with initiative in our own hands and rely on ourselves; as long as people across the nation keep their spirits up; and as long as positive forces in all quarters unite, we will be in an invincible position, no matter the circumstance, and will be able to turn, step by step, our magnificent ideals into vivid reality.

Firm actions stem from firm convictions and theory. If we uphold the Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods; persist in using Marxism to analyze China's conditions and changes in the situation; and persist in integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the reality of China's construction, the whole party and the whole nation will be able to reach a common understanding, act in unison, and advance along the broad path of socialism. At present, we should particularly devote great attention to the study and research of Marxist philosophy and the theory of scientific socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics represents the concrete application of the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, a major development of the theory of scientific socialism in modern China, and a shining guide for the triumphant march of socialism in China. We should carry forward the good style of study that integrates theory with reality and combine still more closely the study and research of scientific socialist theory with the practice of today so as to push forward the causes of socialist construction and reform.

This year is the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Only three months are left before the end of the year. To accomplish this year's national economic and social development plan in an all-round way, a great deal of work remains to be done. Let us concentrate on our work, unite as one, and work hard in order to usher in the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan with outstanding achievements.

Editorial Stresses Integrity

HK0110085090 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
1 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Winning Over the People Through Integrity and Rejuvenating the Chinese Nation—In Commemoration of the 41st Founding Anniversary of the People's Republic of China"—TA KUNG PAO headline]

[Text] After 41 summers, New China ushers in yet another National Day.

Looking back over the past year, it may be said that whether from a political, economic, social, or diplomatic point of view, it has been an unusual year in the history of the republic.

This was a year when the Chinese people walked out of the shadows cast by the "Beijing turmoil" and affirmed the direction of China's march forward in the midst of growing instability in the international arena.

Undeniably, the internal and external assaults over the past year have caused great alarm among people, both at home and abroad, who are united in their concern for the fate of the Chinese nation and for their love for New China. Their concerns were: Will the political situation in China stabilize? Will China be able to maintain its policy of reforms and opening up? Will the people of China rise up again with vigor and enthusiasm?

The key rested with the ruling party of the China—the Communist Party of China.

The CPC has led the Chinese people in overthrowing the three big mountains, saying goodbye to an Old China that was victimized by foreign powers, and heralding a New China where the Chinese people are masters of their own destiny. Its achievements are immortal. However, how to build socialism effectively on both the political and economic domains as well as how to keep up with the march of the times has yet to be tested. The "Beijing turmoil" was simply a strong warning signal.

People have noted that over the past year, by yielding to public opinion and zeroing in on existing problems, the CPC has carried out a series of big moves, the most notable ones being: the central authorities led the fight against graft and corruption, undertook seven major programs, and resolutely punished decadent acts including abuse of public office, neglect of duties, bribery and extravagance. The "CPC Central Committee's views on upholding and perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC" was adopted, allowing various democratic parties and nonparty affiliated personalities to play their part in the process of policymaking and supervision. The "CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening party ties with the people" was passed, thus reviving the work style of going deep among the people to solicit their views and opinions.

"The downfall of a state begins with its officials." The integrity of cadres or the lack of it is sufficient to determine the success or failure of a government. The CPC tradition of the cadres' love and care for the people, clean and honest government, and self-sacrifice for the country has long been universally acclaimed. The revival of this fine tradition is the cornerstone for winning back the faith of the people.

While external factors did contribute to the eruption of the "Beijing turmoil," it is also true that "the build-up of public grievances lays the foundation for chaos" and that "using integrity to win over the people would ensure peace." The prevalence once more of stability in China shows the importance of "integrity" on the part of cadres. It also proves that as long as the CPC has the will and determination, it can rebuild itself and remain the core of unity of the Chinese people.

It was on this basis that the improvement and readjustment of China's economy achieved initial results, fierce inflation was controlled, the negative growth rate of the national economy was reversed, and a bumper harvest in agriculture was made possible. Preliminary estimates showed that the stagnation in production since 1984 is about to end and an unprecedented production volume of 417 million tons is expected. As long as caution is exercised to avoid unnecessary risk-taking and huge fluctuations, and there is resolution to tackle deeply-imbedded problems, problems such as the soft market, decline in efficiency of enterprises, and accumulation of industrial products will be gradually resolved.

The transformations in the past year have also shown that despite strong pressures from at home and abroad, China's policy of opening up to the outside world remains steadfastly unchanged. Instead, through deepening of this policy, a situation characterized by comprehensive opening has slowly developed, extending not only from the southern gate to the Changjiang Delta but also from the coastal regions to the western and northern interiors. Along with further improvement in China's relations with its neighboring countries, more and wider windows will be opened to the outside world.

All these were made possible only under a stable situation. Without stability, all endeavors will be futile. The Chinese people need a stable China. The residents of Hong Kong need a stable China. The world community also needs a stable China.

China's geographical location and political status, its population which represents one-fifth of the world population, and its persistent position on upholding the five principles of peaceful coexistence have determined that it will occupy a decisive position in the world. When major international events take place, China's attitudes play a particularly crucial role. Hence, isolating China will do no one any good. While faced with "sanctions" by Western states, China was able to score a series of diplomatic breakthroughs including establishment of diplomatic ties with Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. China's open and flexible position in the Gulf crisis and its positive contributions in promoting a political settlement of the Cambodian issue have served to convince many that at a time when the old international political order is breaking up and a new one is still to be born, a stable China is of vital importance to the relaxation and growth of global developments.

The Asian Games are currently under way in the capital city of Beijing. This is the biggest international event to be held in New China in 41 years. China's athletes have already garnered more than 100 gold medals, an excellent achievement which is indeed inspiring. But even more elating is the spirit of selfless sacrifice exhibited by the people of China who are determined to make a success of these games. China is still not a prosperous country and faces many difficulties in holding such a huge sporting event. However, through the sheer tenacity of the Chinese nation and the conscientious support of millions of people, the Asian Games are marching

toward the final stage of its overwhelming success. The Chinese people have rediscovered its faith.

The success of the Asian Games is the sublimation of the Chinese nation's spirit of struggle and is the fruit of success in an unusual year for the republic. It is the prelude to a new situation in the 1990's.

"Wise rulers can transform misfortune into happiness and defeat into victories." We look forward to yet another successful year for the republic.

Editorial Hails National Day

HK0110062590 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
1 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Jubilantly Usher in National Day"]

[Text] "The National Day comes every year in the season of harvesting; people are singing and dancing everywhere to celebrate this magnificent day in autumn." The PRC is seeing its 41st National Day amid the warm atmosphere of the 11th Asian Games.

The past year was an unusual one for China in modern history. Since the last autumn, great changes have taken place in the international arena. Despite that, China has been advancing firmly along its own road and has achieved great success in the political, economic, and diplomatic fields.

In the political field, stability has been achieved in the political situation and social order. This is obvious for all to see. Deng Xiaoping resigned from his post as chairman of the Central Military Commission and all other leading posts, thus realizing a smooth transfer of power to his successor. The third generation of the CPC's leadership collective, with Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, has kept calm and been sober-minded in face of the complicated internal and external situations. Owing to their efforts, order was quickly resumed and stability was maintained in China, which has the world's largest population, soon after the political disturbances during the late-spring and early-summer days last year. A series of documents of the CPC Central Committee, such as the decision on strengthening the flesh-and-blood ties between the CPC and the people adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in spring, the lengthy speech made by Jiang Zemin on 4 May this year, which was entitled "Patriotism and the Mission of the Chinese Intellectuals," and a document issued by the CPC recently on improving and strengthening the work relating to intellectuals, reflect some major measures adopted by the CPC over the past year for stabilizing the political situation. Facts prove that they are all effective rather than temporary measures, and they are good for achieving a long period of tranquillity.

Economic stability is the foundation for political stability. The first measure Beijing adopted in the past year for stabilizing the economy was to work out some major policies and principles to ensure the continuity of the policy of reform and opening up so that the misgivings of the people could be eliminated. Thus, the 1.1 billion

people on the mainland were able to live and work in peace and contentment, and continue to enjoy the benefits reform and opening up had brought to them, and the overseas investors were able to make further investments in China without misgivings. Facts prove that only when there is a stable economic situation can the national situation and society be stabilized. As to some problems that have appeared in the depths of economic operation, the Chinese authorities have also attached sufficient importance to them. It is believed that they will be gradually solved in the foreseeable future by deepening reforms. "Seeking development under a stable situation" will become a main task of economic construction in the future.

The Persian Gulf crisis, which started at the beginning of August this year due to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, is deteriorating now, casting a shadow on the world's economic development and peace. Under such situation, China, having the world's largest population and being one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, is occupying a decisive position and playing increasing roles in international affairs. That is why many Western countries are wishing to restore their normal relations and expand cooperation with China. Politicians of foreign countries, who have a high sense of responsibility, have gradually come to understand that in China, there should not be any turmoil. If turmoil did occur, there would be no peace in the Pacific region, and no one would benefit in the end. The sanctions on China will be abolished sooner or later. China has not been isolated. On the contrary, with its achievements and just stand, it has won more friends and higher respect from the international community.

The 11th Asian Games is being held in Beijing as China is seeing in the National Day and the Mid-Autumn Festival. Tens of thousands of athletes, journalists, government officials, and tourists from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, various Asian countries, and other parts of the world are experiencing China's political, economic, and social stability in Beijing; and the great achievements China, a big socialist country, has made in reform and opening up. Overseas Chinese are especially glad and proud to see that such a grand international sports competition is being held in their motherland, which is a symbol showing the increased international position and enhanced national strength of China.

Editorial Cites Successes

HK0110013190 Beijing CHINA DAILY (NATIONAL DAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 1 Oct 90 p 1

[Editorial: "The New Long March"]

[Text] In the history of New China, two events are paramount.

The first, whose anniversary we celebrate today, is the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. With Mao Zedong's declaration of victory in Tiananmen Square, a new government, dedicated to the interests of the people,

took control and—for the first time in a century—declared China's sovereignty and independence to the world.

The second event, whose effects today are evident everywhere in China, is Deng Xiaoping's declaration of the "new Long March" in 1978. At the historic Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the Chinese Communist Party turned away from the chaos of the "cultural revolution" and opened China to the world, setting the nation squarely on the road to rational economic development.

Since 1978, a new generation has come to the fore. In a decade of unprecedented development, some 42 million men and women have joined the urban workforce; in the countryside, 93 million farmers have achieved prosperity through the creation of rural industries.

Every sector of China's economy has been revitalized. A new generation of engineers and researchers full of innovative ideas, a new generation of lawyers and accountants schooled in modern methods and theories, a new generation of managers and computer scientists with both academic qualifications and practical experience has taken the reins.

The success of this "new Long March" was by no means guaranteed. Skeptics doubted whether the colossal investment in projects like the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex would ever be recovered. Both politically and economically, the decision to "jump start" China's economy with foreign investment and technology was an enormous risk.

Yet today, as the People's Republic celebrates its 41st anniversary, the outcome is clear. Baoshan is well on its way to completion and China, which in 1949 had to import nails, has become the world's fourth largest steel producer. Some 12,000 ventures with foreign investment are up and running and providing proof of what can be achieved when Chinese workers and modern technology join forces.

And after a decade of hard work, the Chinese people have begun to reap the benefits. Since 1978, China's gross national product has mushroomed from 359 billion yuan to 1,568 billion yuan—an increase of 160 per cent after inflation. Despite continued population growth, per capita consumption has doubled.

In 1978, one in three rural households had a bicycle; one in 1,000 urban families had a colour television set. Today, virtually every rural household has at least one bicycle, and most urban families have a colour tv, many with a VCR attached.

Just as the Chinese people remain proud of their choice of socialism in 1949, they are firmly committed to the economic reforms that have brought them so many new opportunities over the past 11 years.

Much remains to be done. But the course is clear; the Chinese people have the resolve to overcome whatever difficulties lie ahead. For of this there can be no doubt:

this is a nation that cherishes its dream so dearly that nothing can prevent it from coming true.

Deng Said Suffering From 'Senile Disease'

HK0110095090 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 156, 1 Oct 90 pp 8-9

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "Deng Xiaoping Has a Relapse of 'Senile Disease'"]

[Text] A Group of Old Generals Cried in Front of Xu Xiangqian's Body

The CPC Armed Forces were hit hard by Xu Xiangqian's death. His condition had been unstable and improved in July, but he had a relapse in late August. On the afternoon 17 September his condition worsened, and he died on the morning of 21 September.

On 19 September veteran military cadres visited Xu Xiangqian in the hospital. On the afternoon of 21 September about 100 generals and military leaders paid their last respects to Xu Xiangqian's remains. Some of these generals cried loudly in front of Xu Xiangqian's body. They did not feel like going to the opening ceremony of the Asian Games.

After the 4 June massacre last year, Xu Xiangqian told his family on several occasions that there should be no memorial meeting or farewell ceremony for him after his death. On the memorial speech for him, he said: Who will deliver the memorial speech? I am not in a position to ask Deng Xiaoping, nor am I entitled to ask people like Yang Shangkun! Veteran military cadres revealed that after an event occurred in the Great Hall of the People on 1 August (referred to as the "August adverse current," reported by CHENG MING in its September issue), Xu Xiangqian's feelings took a turn for the worse. This was probably the cause of the deterioration of his physical condition.

Yang Baibing Said: "Guard Against Some People With Ulterior Motives."

Xu Xiangqian's death has caused abnormality in the feelings of Armed Forces. In particular it was a serious blow to veteran military cadres, because Xu Xiangqian was their spiritual pillar. Veteran military cadres' deep condolences for Xu Xiangqian portrayed their resentment over the two Yangs [Yang Shangkun and Yang Baibing]. On the night of 23 September, Yang Baibing instructed the Central Military Commission Office to guard against some people who tried to make trouble on the occasion of mourning Xu Xiangqian's death. The Central Military Commission dispatched emergency orders to all major military regions demanding a high degree of stability in the Armed Forces. "Marshal Xu Xiangqian died of an illness, the central authorities have made arrangements for his funeral."

Rumors Unfavorable to Yang Are Spreading in the Armed Forces

Not long after the news of Marshal Xu Xiangqian's illness spread, rumors began to arise in the Armed Forces. Rumors about Yang Baibing were spreading among veteran cadres. Some of them said that after learning Marshal Xu Xiangqian's death, Yang Baibing's first remarks were: "He did not even select a day for his death (Xu died prior to the opening of the Asian Games, a time when the CPC was extremely keyed up); what a mess his death has made!"

Some rumors were spreading this way: The two Yangs have secretly schemed to get rid of veteran cadres one by one. The first one is Marshal Nie Rongzhen, the second one is Deng Xiaoping, the third one is Yang Dezhi, and then Zhang Aiping.

Some of them said that Yang had already dispatched people from the Central Military Commission's security department to investigate trends concerning veteran cadres. They believed if the powers of major military regions were in their hands, old military leaders would not be able to stir up big trouble.

In addition, some medium- and high-ranking military officers asked this question: After his return to Beijing in early September, Deng Xiaoping criticized the two Yangs and invited some veteran cadres to dinner. Why did Comrade Deng Xiaoping's physical condition worsen in less than a half month?

Deng Xiaoping Is Suffering From a "Senile Disease," of Which the Symptom Is Slobbering

Deng Xiaoping is indeed sick this time. He is suffering from a "senile disease" and asthma, and he slobbers. An informed source disclosed that Deng Xiaoping has a relapse of "senile disease" between summer and autumn each year. This year his senile disease is more serious than before. He remains wordless for a whole day. People say this disease does not endanger life. As a matter of fact, his private doctors had already paid attention to this problem in July and August, as had several principal leaders.

Whenever Deng Xiaoping has a relapse this disease, his feelings become bad, this has been so since the deaths of Cai Chang and Xu Xiangqian. On 19 September Deng Xiaoping's children came home one after another. Almost every day Deng Pufang looks after his father. Deng Xiaoping assumes a look of being strong although his physical condition is not good and he slobbers much. Fortunately he is cooperating well with his doctors.

Apart from receiving normal medical treatment, Deng Xiaoping is also given some treatment by a group of qigong [3049 0501, a system of deep breathing exercises] experts. As a matter of fact, three or four years ago qigong experts were invited to Zhongnanhai. It is said

that three highly-skilled qigong experts are looking after Deng Xiaoping. These people are protected by the Ministry of State Security.

Deng Takes Serious Account of Overseas Comments on Him

Deng Xiaoping reads newspapers and documents every day but seldom reads books. Books can hardly be seen on his desk, and there are no "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" either. Many of his selected works have been published for the last few years, but he instructed his secretary not put these books on his desk. He said half jokingly: Comrade Mao Zedong did like his selected works to be put on his desk; he would read a few pages only when he felt the need. But Deng Xiaoping is very interested in books concerning him published overseas, as he is in overseas reports and comments on him. According to Deng Xiaoping's intention, in 1984 the CPC Central Committee instructed Chinese embassies and institutions abroad to collect the relevant information and send it to Beijing. In late April this year, the CPC Central Committee issued similar instructions informing press officials of Chinese embassies to pay attention to all kinds of magazines and newspapers every day. They are required to send the original versions of reports and comments on Deng Xiaoping immediately to Beijing. Then these versions will be translated into Chinese for Deng Xiaoping to read after being internally disseminated by XINHUA.

He Reads Information From Hong Kong and Taiwan More Carefully

This is "classified reference material" specially edited and published for Deng Xiaoping only. Deng Xiaoping reads this reference material very carefully. He reads even more carefully information from the United States, Japan, France, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. As reported, in May this year Deng Xiaoping told his attendants he could not stop others from speaking because they spoke through their own mouths, adding that he was a historical materialist!

Deng Xiaoping is collecting information and reports on himself. Recently Yang Shangkun, Wang Zhen, and the other octogenarians also made a the same request. Many personnel of Chinese embassies and institutions abroad complained about this. Reports and information are particularly voluminous in Hong Kong and the United States, so collecting them involves a great deal of work.

He Could Not Even Meet Kissinger, an "Old Friend" of His

During this period Deng Xiaoping has declined visits by all foreign guests. At the end of August, the famous Japanese politician Nobu Kanamaru came to Beijing with a personal letter for Deng Xiaoping from Prime Minister Kaifu. He asked to meet Deng Xiaoping but was declined. Reports said Deng Xiaoping did not like this pro-Taiwan politician. Apart from this, this politician has strong political influence in Japan, so strong that some people describe

him as "Japan's Deng Xiaoping." Deng Xiaoping has strong dissatisfaction over such rumors.

Deng Xiaoping was not feeling well, so he could not meet Kissinger, an "old friend" who came to Beijing on 7 September. The main reason was that his physical condition was not good. He had a relapse of "senile disease" and asthma, and he slobbered much.

Announcing "He Is in Good Health" at an Appropriate Time

Although Deng Xiaoping's illness does not endanger his life, CPC leading circles have taken positive measures to provide medical treatment for him so that he will be able to make a public appearance during the Asian Games or National Day. In the meantime, his condition has to remain top secret, no disclosure of his illness is permissible. To prevent speculation abroad, Deng Xiaoping's photograph showing his inspection to the Asian Games site was published, and principal leaders are ready to announce "Comrade Deng Xiaoping is good health" at an appropriate time.

Jiang Zemin Examines Opening Up, Hong Kong

HK2809115090 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Sep 90 pp 2, 4

["Jiang Zemin Answers TZU CHING Reporter's Questions"]

[Text] Editor's note: On 10 September, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, gave an interview to a special correspondent of TZE CHING [BAUHINIA] magazine and stated his views on important issues, including the building of the special economic zones at home, the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong after 1997, and the combating of bourgeois liberalization. The full text of the report is as follows: [end editor's note]

In his answers to the reporter's 15 questions, Jiang Zemin emphasized that opening to the outside world is the basic national policy of China and there will be more opening up in the 1990's; and affirmed Hong Kong's apparent strong points and unique status, praised Hong Kong as having a large number of outstanding talented people, and hoped that they will display their intelligence and wisdom in the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation...

Ten Years Ago, He Traveled Over Nearly the Larger Part of the Globe To Investigate Export-Processing Zones and Free Trade Zones

[TZU CHING] General Secretary Jiang, as you were the first among the CPC high-level policymaking figures who systematically investigated capitalist export-processing zones and free trade zones, will you please talk about your experience?

[Jiang] That was a matter of 10 years ago. At that time, I assumed the post of vice chairman of the State Import and Export Administration Commission, and the post of chairman was concurrently assumed by Comrade Gu Mu,

vice premier of the State Council. At the beginning of the 1980's, our country was setting about preparations for the establishment of special economic zones. To widen our field of vision and to study the trade system, investment system, and development experience of various countries in the world and at the invitation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, I led a nine-person delegation, comprising mayors and financial, taxation, and legal workers, to conduct investigation abroad. We set out in the last 10 days of September 1980 and concluded our visits at the beginning of November, taking over 40 days. The first leg was Sri Lanka. We then went to Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Hong Kong; passed through Japan, the United States, and Britain; and arrived in Mexico and Ireland. The last leg was Geneva. The target of investigation was what export-processing zones, free trade zones, and free ports were. The history of their establishment was either long or short, they were either large or small, and their administration level was either high or low. Among them, the Jurong Industrial Estate of Singapore and the Shannon Free Trade Zone of Ireland made very deep impressions on me.

[TZU CHING] As you went over nearly the larger part of the globe, from the eastern hemisphere to the western hemisphere and from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, at that time, what were the biggest gains from this investigation?

[Jiang] As many members of our delegation went abroad to conduct investigation for the first time, everything was new to them. They diligently asked questions and took notes and also gathered a large amount of data. The hosts were very enthusiastic and tried to satisfy our needs as far as possible. We simultaneously watched and conducted analysis. This systematic investigation widened our field of vision, indeed. We came to understand the state of international economic development and strengthened our confidence in setting up special economic zones in China. I remember that at a forum with the relevant experts of the United Nations in Geneva, some experts differed in their views on setting up export-processing zones in the developing countries. The conclusion we arrived at from our investigation was not so.

[TZU CHING] What experiences of various countries were you most interested in?

[Jiang] These countries have many good experiences in running special economic zones and I remember that at that time, I summed them up into several points: 1) The laws and regulations relating to external business were made on a comparatively sound basis and in a coordinated way and were strongly operative. 2) There was an overall plan for development, which was carried out step by step and from a small scale to a large scale. 3) The administration system was relatively flexible and the localities and enterprises had very great decisionmaking power and high efficiency. 4) Importance was attached to the training of qualified personnel. 5) There were preferential policies. Some more can be enumerated but these are the main points. Of course, we also saw that

certain deficiencies existed in the export-processing zones of some countries. Stones from other hills may serve to polish the jade of this one and there is much in the experiences and lessons of various countries in running special economic zones that we can make use of.

[TZU CHING] Can you talk about the positive effect of the conclusions of your investigation on the policies of the special economic zones on the mainland as you went abroad to conduct investigation in the capacity of a senior official of the government?

[Jiang] After the conclusion of this investigation, we made a report to the central authorities. At that time, under the leadership of the elder generation of revolutionaries headed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, our country criticized the "two whatevers," corrected "leftist" mistakes, advocated ideological emancipation, and paid great attention to learning foreign useful experiences. Through this investigation, we have acquired much knowledge and experience beneficial to the building of our special economic zones. In May 1981, we held a meeting to specially study the specific problems in the building of the special economic zones and used what we acquired from that investigation to work out some decisions. For example, when foreign countries ran special economic zones, their central governments vested the local governments with necessary powers, including some legislative powers. The CPC Central Committee and State Council attached great importance to this experience and subsequently submitted for adoption to the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, on 26 November 1981, a corresponding resolution, namely, the "Resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on Vesting Guangdong and Fujian Provincial People's Congresses and Their Standing Committees With the Power To Formulate All Separate Economic Laws and Regulations for Their Subordinate Special Economic Zones."

[TZU CHING] We have noted that after you assumed the post of general secretary of the CPC, you first went to old revolutionary liberated areas of the CPC, including Yanan and Jinggangshan. In the first half of this year, you successively went to special economic zones, including Xiamen, Hainan Island, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou. Is this some sort of coincidence or of some profound significance?

[Jiang] Jinggangshan and Yanan are sacred places of the Chinese revolution. The special economic zones are the windows of the open policy implemented by China and of modernization construction strengthened by China. China's socialist modernization construction of today is the continuation of the revolution of yesterday. To embark on modernization, we must inherit and, under the new historical conditions, vigorously carry forward the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort during the revolutionary war years.

[TZU CHING] The versions of the outside world on the success or failure of the building of the special economic zones on the mainland differ now. What are your views?

The Special Economic Zones of China Have Stood Firmly on Their Feet and Scored Achievements in Five Aspects

[Jiang] I maintain that the special economic zones of China have stood firmly on their feet and won very great successes. Specifically speaking, there are achievements in five aspects. 1) Four special economic zones, comprising Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen, and Shantou, and the economic and technological development zones of more than a dozen coastal cities have initially taken shape and some places have developed to a fairly large scale. Hainan Special Economic Zone has been set up for two years only but big changes have taken place and the parts of its infrastructure have been built very quickly. 2) The industrial output value of these special economic zones totals more than 20 billion yuan and most of their products are exportable. Very good results in absorbing foreign investments have been achieved and foreign businessmen have invested more than \$4 billion in the special economic zones, accounting for about 25 percent of their total investment in the whole country. The exports from these special economic zones constitute nine percent of the country's total. In the past, the special economic zones had some labor-intensive processing and assembly industries. In Guangdong and Fujian, I recently saw that many enterprises had already applied comparatively advanced technology and the industry mix had begun developing into a technology-intensive one. The situation is so in both the special economic zones and the Zhu Jiang Delta. For example, Foshan No. 8 Radio Factory of Guangdong has been able to make an intelligence-type electronic computer. The brand of the products of this factory is "Milky Way." While I was visiting this factory, I said casually: "The bright and shining Milky Way intends to lighten the sky." After the operator repeated these few words, the computer printed them out very quickly. It can be seen that this factory has initially grasped certain sound-control technology. 3) Nearly 500 laws and regulations relating to external business have been promulgated by China at the central and local government levels. Some of the laws are for the establishment of new special economic zones. This demonstrates that China's special economic zones have entered a stage of legality. 4) A great number of talented personnel versed in international economy and trade and good at management have been trained. 5) The success of special economic zones has disseminated China's achievements in construction and reform to the world and enhanced people's confidence in China's opening to the outside world. I hold that the achievements scored by the special economic zones have greatly deepened in practice and in theory our understanding of the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The period of disputing about the establishment of special economic zones is now over and no one disputes about whether special economic zones should be set up or not. The special economic zones, like Shenzhen and Zhuhai, could not change so quickly and greatly without the socialist system, nor could they without the special policies. Our cadres and people attach importance to facts. Facts prove that the policy decision of the central authorities and Comrade

Deng Xiaoping on the establishment of special economic zones is correct and successful. Of course, a number of deficiencies still exist in the building of our special economic zones, but they are issues in the course of advance. We have confidence in solving them well in the course of advance.

In the 1990's, China Will Be More Open, and the Special Zones Are Not Only the Windows for Opening Up to the Outside World, But Also the Pioneers of System Reform

[TZU CHING] Since the 4 June storm last year, Hong Kong media have often carried Mr. Jiang's words insisting that reform and opening up in China remain unchanged. Could you discuss in concrete terms how China will promote opening up to the outside world in the 1990's?

[Jiang] In the 1990's, China will be more open. Recently, the central authorities approved the opening up and development of Shanghai's Pudong, and this is a very convincing example. Opening up to the outside world is an important component part of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We can conclude that, as our basic national strategy, it will not change in this century, nor in the next century.

[TZU CHING] There is a sector of public opinion which says the mainland has economic difficulties and cannot separate itself from loans, capital, and technology from the West, and therefore its statement on no change in the policy of opening up is its only alternative. Is this reasonable?

[Jiang] This opinion is wrong. Since 4 June last year, the economic sanctions imposed by some Western countries have had some adverse effect on our country's economy, but, generally speaking, could not hinder the overall situation. Facts prove that China is not the only sufferer from the consequences of the sanctions. The wise politicians in some countries have perceived this point. Some Western countries have lifted the sanctions or are abandoning the sanctions, and this we welcome. Self-reliance was China's foothold for economic development in the past, is the foothold now, and will be the foothold in the future. In the last two years we have scored great achievements in rectification and improvement in the area of the economy. In the first half of this year, we scored bumper harvests of grain and oil, while industrial output gradually increased. We can say that our country's economic operation is developing in a good direction. The decision that China must be more open in the 1990's is the result of our scientific analysis on the trend of international political and economic development in the contemporary world, and a strategic resolution we made facing the country's situation and the grim challenge. More than 100 years ago, in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Marx and Engels predicted that because the development of capitalism has explored the world market, production and consumption in all countries have a world nature. Since World War II, great changes have taken place in the international political and economic situation. Alongside

the development of socialized large-scale production, and the new technological revolution in particular, the economic links among countries and regions have become closer, and trade and interaction have become more frequent. In the contemporary world, an irreversible trend of economic development has taken shape, which is aimed at strengthening one's economic strength through opening up to the outside world and developing international economic cooperation. The economically developed countries started quite early to set up free ports, free trade zones, and export-processing zones; the United States is the country which set up the largest number of foreign trade zones in the world, and is a country which developed quickly. Some developing countries have noticed this trend, and tried to imitate it. We have started the special zones rather late, but we base ourselves on our own situation, absorb the beneficial experiences overseas, and move steadily; we have confidence in our ability to catch up and surpass.

[TZU CHING] Is the plan for opening up the mainland in the next 10 years already available?

[Jiang] The State Council is currently work out the Eighth Five-Year Plan for social and economic development, and from the plan we will see the planning for opening up in the next five years or even throughout the 1990's. What I can tell you is that China's modernization trend is, generally speaking, from south to north and east to west, step by step. The opening up has first begun along the coastal regions in the southeastern parts of our country. At present, the opened economic zones are concentrated in Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Shandong, Hebei, Tianjin, Liaoning, Guangxi, and other coastal areas. During recent years, Guangxi and Yunnan have had some economic and trade development with neighboring countries in South Asia, while the border trade between Heilongjiang, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia on our side and the Soviet Union and Korea on the other has become active. As far as the western areas are concerned, the world-renowned "silk road" has existed since the Han Dynasty. To conclude, our country will further expand the opening up, no question about that.

[TZU CHING] Does that mean new economic zones will be set up?

[Jiang] No. We must first concentrate our strength to run the currently existing special zones well. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the development of Shanghai's Pudong will be one of the key points in our construction, so as to fully develop the strong points in economy, resources and technology in Shanghai and in the hinterland along the Chang Jiang. We have said that our special economic zones have their own characteristics, that they are not special political zones, that politically they are the same as other parts of the country, and that they must uphold the four cardinal principles, the socialist orientation, and socialist spiritual civilization construction. Economically, the special zones must engage in invigoration, more effectively absorb foreign investment, import advanced technology and scientific management experience, enable the

industrial structure to change to a technology-intensive pattern, more effectively expand foreign trade and economic and technological cooperation, and develop the export-oriented economy. At the same time, they will strengthen economic ties with the interior, and provide technology, experience, talent, and information. The development of special economic zones is linked to the economic development in the whole country, and in the area of opening up to the outside world they play the role of window and base. The speed of economic development in the special zones will be quicker than in other areas of the country, and system reform will first be started there. In conclusion, the special zones will play the role of window and base better, in addition to properly playing the role of pioneer.

[TZU CHING] The businessmen who go to invest in the mainland have some complaints about the lack of efficiency among some officials and about the situation that things cannot be done without sending gifts. What are the government's countermeasures?

[Jiang] These shortcomings indeed exist, and hurt China's image of opening up. But these are not the main currents of things. Of course, we must attach great importance to them. There are many reasons for the existence of these shortcomings. In the 1990's, in order to promote opening up to the outside world in a more healthy manner, first, we must overcome the shortcomings such as bureaucracy, a dilatory way of doing things, and the "government office" work style; second, we must vigorously step up construction of the legal system, of clean government, and of party spirit.

Hong Kong Has Obvious Strong Points in Market, Talent, and Economic Operation Mechanism; After 1997 These Will Play an Irreplaceable Great Role in China's Opening Up to the Outside World

[TZU CHING] In April, the NPC passed the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" in Beijing, and this was a big thing worthy of celebration. However, some Hong Kong residents still have worries about the possibility that after Hong Kong returns to China in 1997, its original status and role will be affected. Therefore, the trend of migration never stops. Can you remove their worries?

[Jiang] The present situation of an abnormal outflow of funds and talent from Hong Kong is mainly caused by the worry that after 1997 the policy in the interior will affect Hong Kong. The majority of Hong Kong compatriots, regardless whether of upper, middle, or lower strata, are patriotic and wish Hong Kong to return to the motherland. However, frankly speaking, many people worry that after Hong Kong returns to the motherland, we will move the socialist system in the interior to Hong Kong. In light of this situation, the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" clearly announced: The socialist system and policies shall not be practiced in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and the previous capitalist system and way of life shall remain unchanged for 50 years. The Basic Law

also formulated regulations in the areas of finance, monetary affairs, trade, industry, commerce, land lease, shipping, and civil aviation, so as to maintain Hong Kong's status as an international financial center and a free port. I think that these laws and regulations are totally in accordance with the basic interests of the people in Hong Kong and in the whole country, and can guarantee long-term stability and prosperity in Hong Kong. I firmly believe that so long as we can maintain continuity in our policies, and so long as we all act according to the "Basic Law," stability and prosperity in Hong Kong can be guaranteed, the outflowing funds will return, and for many people, it will be easy to run businesses in Hong Kong. Therefore, I hope that Hong Kong media will publicize more the "Basic Law," helping people to remove their worries.

[TZU CHING] People remember that in the 1930's and 1940's, Shanghai was an international finance center. In the 1990's, Shanghai will speed up its development and opening up. Will this affect Hong Kong's position and role in the economic structure of the Asia-Pacific region and in the world economy? Could you please make some comments on this issue?

[Jiang] As I mentioned above, China's socialist modernization construction needs to develop international economic cooperation, trade relations, and technological exchanges. It is based on this consideration that our country has seriously established the policy of opening up to the outside world, and has adopted a series of important measures, such as running special economic zones, opening major port cities, setting up coastal economic opening zones to attract direct foreign investment, and expanding foreign trade. Shanghai is our country's largest port city opened to the outside world and an economic center. Shanghai has a good industrial foundation, has a contingent of high-quality scientific, technical, and management personnel, and has a strong contingent of industrial workers. It also has a favorable geographical environment, well-developed transport facilities, and extensive connections with overseas communities in all parts of the world. The Chinese Government decided to develop and open up Pudong precisely for the purpose of further giving play to these advantages in Shanghai, expanding its foreign economic and technological relations, and thus promoting economic development in the whole country. I think that as long as our policies are correct, by the late 1990's, Shanghai, together with other cities such as Tianjin, Dalian, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Xiamen in our country, will step further onto the stage of international market exchange and competition. However, two points must be made sure of. First, after Hong Kong returns to China in 1997, on the basis of "one country, two systems," China will find a new pattern of opening up to the outside world according to the new historical conditions. Second, in the new pattern, Hong Kong will not lose its current advantages in international market share, in the possession of professional and technical manpower, and in management system; instead, it will continue to play an irreplaceable role. Hong Kong developed into an international

finance center and a free port gradually after the end of World War II under various historical and geographical conditions, and Hong Kong successfully stood up to the stern tests of the changeable economic situation in the world in the 1950's, 1960's, and 1970's. In the course of involving and adapting itself to the world economy, Hong Kong built up a thousand and one economic links with all parts of the world. The forming of such links, as well as the finance market of free mobility, the capital market, the well-developed information and communications network reaching all parts of the world, and the highly efficient and flexible economic operational mechanisms, cannot be built in other places within a short time. In particular, there are a large number of outstanding and talented professionals and intellectuals in the industrial and commercial circles, in the financial circles, in the legal circles, and in the cultural and educational circles. Some celebrities among them even enjoy international reputations. Their intelligence, wisdom, and ability will certainly play a big role in the new and great regeneration of the Chinese nation. Of course, neither can Shanghai's advantages and role in industrial production be achieved by other places, including Hong Kong. Shanghai and Hong Kong have their respective characteristics and advantages, and will play their special roles, varying from other other. In short, after 1997, Hong Kong will continue to play its unique and special role in China's opening up to the outside world. To realize this, the most important thing is to maintain the long-lasting stability of the mainland and Hong Kong and to enable both sides to complement each other and seek common prosperity. Therefore, I hope that Hong Kong compatriots will make their valuable contributions to the stability of both the mainland and Hong Kong.

Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization Is Not To Oppose Freedom, Neither Does It Mean Opposing Doing Business With Foreign Capitalists

[TZU CHING] From the second half of last year, the mainland intensified propaganda and education on opposing bourgeois liberalization, and many Hong Kong people and foreign businessmen thus felt perplexed, and some of them were even rather nervous. How should this slogan be correctly explained to the Hong Kong people?

[Jiang] On many occasions, I was asked by foreign friends about the same question. They asked: You said that you would open up to the outside world and welcome foreigners to make investment in China, but the investors would all belong to the bourgeoisie, and now you call for opposing bourgeois liberalization. How could they come to make investment? They also said: The bourgeoisie is keen on freedom. If you oppose bourgeois freedom and if there is no freedom, how could they dare to come? So they said that they did not understand our policy. I told our comrades in charge of propaganda work that this slogan must be clearly explained in order to prevent misunderstandings among foreigners. As we all know, the four cardinal principles constitute the foundation for the establishment of our state. Only by maintaining the four cardinal principles and carrying on reform and opening up can we make our country powerful and prosperous and make our people

wealthy. The rampant spread of bourgeois liberalization will undermine our state's and our society's stability. Therefore, opposing bourgeois liberalization is a need in safeguarding our state's and our society's stability, and is an important guarantee for the healthy development of reform and opening up. We have repeatedly made it plain that bourgeois liberalization is a political concept and refers to a political trend of thought. It has special implications. In our country, the political essence of bourgeois liberalization is to negate the socialist system and the leadership of the Communist Party and to uphold the capitalist system. In China, advocating such bourgeois liberalization and putting it into practice are in violation of the PRC Constitution, so we must be resolutely opposed to bourgeois liberalization. Foreign businessmen come from capitalist countries to make investment, run factories, and do business on the mainland of China. This is allowed by our country's Constitution and other laws. We cannot impose our political viewpoints on them, but we just require them to abide by our country's Constitution and other laws. The Chinese Communists have fought for the Chinese people's freedom for 70 years. Developing socialist democracy and building the socialist legal system is also an important objective in our country's political construction. We oppose bourgeois liberalization, but this does not mean opposing freedom, neither does it mean opposing doing business with foreign capitalists, still less does it mean opposing learning advanced technology and scientific management expertise from capitalist countries. We will not only earnestly study these things, but will also pay money to buy some of them according to international practice. This is not my personal idea and explanation, but the constant position and policy of our party central leadership. You may all be well aware that Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the most resolute in opposing liberalization, but Comrade Xiaoping is also the chief architect of our country's reform and opening up, as acknowledged by the whole world. Therefore, I hope that the mass media in Hong Kong will give more positive explanation to help people remove their misgivings.

[TZU CHING] Will the struggle against liberalization result in interference in people's private life?

[Jiang] The education in opposing liberalization and the struggle against liberalization are subject to strict limits prescribed by our well-defined policies, and should not interfere in people's private life. However, if some people spread or produce pornographic books and video products, practice prostitution or patronize prostitutes, or take or traffic in drugs, then they will never be let off unpunished, because what they do will pollute and poison our society and offend our laws. Such pustules and ulcers in society are also incompatible with the laws in Hong Kong and other capitalist countries, and are resolutely opposed by all upright and kind-minded people.

Jiang Zemin Inspects Inner Mongolia 23-30 Sep

OW0110044290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1124 GMT 30 Sep 90

[By reporters He Dongjun (0149 2639 0689), Luo Yuwen (5012 3768 2429), and Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Hohhot, 30 Sep (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission said today after ending an inspection tour of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region that the 1990's is a key period for China to realize its goal of redoubling its gross national product. We should take this opportunity, get united, and concentrate our efforts on the socialist modernization drive to ensure great victories for socialism in China, a country with a population of 1.1 billion. We are fully confident and have the ability to achieve our goals.

From 23 to 30 September, Jiang Zemin, accompanied by Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Zhao Nanqi, member of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department; Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region party committee; Buhe, chairman of the autonomous region; Wang Chengbin, commander of the Beijing Military Region; and others, travelling day and night, inspected Hulun Buir, Ih Ju, and Bayannur Leagues, and the two cities of Baotou and Hohhot. Jiang Zemin and the others went to villages, pastoral areas, mines, factories, enterprises, and border guard units to call on peasants, herdsmen, workers, officers and men of the Liberation Army, commanders and fighters of armed police units, and public security cadres and policemen fighting on the front line, bringing the concern and regards of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to people of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia. Jiang Zemin called on party members of all nationalities to act as models in promoting party unity and unity among all nationalities and as models in striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In his speeches Jiang Zemin stressed on many occasions: China is a multinational country, and there are more than 40 nationalities in Inner Mongolia; nationality unity is the basic guarantee for safeguarding national unification and realizing social stability, economic development, and national prosperity; and our slogan is, long live the great unity among the people of all nationalities! He said that national equality, national unity, and the common prosperity of the people of all nationalities constitute the Marxist outlook on nationalities and the basic criterion that distinguishes this outlook from the bourgeois outlook on nationalities. In the big family of the Chinese nation and in the socialist motherland, a close relationship has been formed whereby "none can be separated from the others." Cadres of all nationalities should pay attention to studying the Marxist theory on nationalities and firmly foster the Marxist outlook on nationalities.

During the eight-day inspection tour, Jiang Zemin went among the yurts to call on herdsmen of Mongolian nationality and visited village farms to inquire about the living conditions of peasants. Jiang Zemin was very pleased to see that the fraternal people of all nationalities are united in building Inner Mongolia. He said: This situation of struggle in unity is the outcome of the efforts of several generations, including the people of Mongolian, Han, and other nationalities, in Inner Mongolia. Among them are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, like Ulanhu and Wang Ruofei, and a large number of nationality cadres who have grown during various historical periods. In the 1950's, Premier Zhou Enlai commended Inner Mongolia as a "model autonomous region." We should carry forward this fine tradition and strive for greater glory.

During the inspection tour, Jiang Zemin listened to the work reports by Wang Qun and Buhe. Jiang Zemin said: Inner Mongolia's strategic position is important, and it has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Since the 1940's, Inner Mongolia has scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction. In recent years, there has been stability, economic development, and national harmony throughout the region, and the people's living standards have improved. Since the beginning of last year, the autonomous region has scored marked achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform and in strengthening party building and enhancing the ties with the masses. There is great promise for Inner Mongolia's development.

Jiang Zemin spoke about domestic and international situations on many occasions during discussions with grassroots cadres. He said: The next 10 years are a decade crucial to realizing the second strategic goal of carrying out socialist modernization. It is a decade for laying the groundwork for realizing the third strategic goal and is extremely important to us. While posing a challenge to us, the current situation at home and abroad also provides us with a good opportunity. It is a rare opportunity for building and developing the Chinese nation. We should seize on this crucial period and concentrate on effectively developing a socialist economy. It is necessary to take prompt, rigorous, and concrete actions and persist in those actions to the end. Jiang Zemin said: In light of the prevailing situation and tasks, stability still overrides everything else. Border minority areas, in particular, should give priority to maintaining stability. As long as we uphold the four cardinal principles and keep to the socialist orientation, nobody can stop us from advancing along the socialist road.

Jiang Zemin stressed: It is essential to steadfastly implement the line, principles, and policies pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is also necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles, reform, and the open policy while focusing on economic construction. Facts have proven that the basic line charted for us by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the correct line for building a form of socialism with distinct

Chinese characteristics. It is necessary to unswervingly uphold the line because of its popular appeal and widespread support among people of all nationalities. At present, it is essential to keep to the party's basic line and promote social stability and economic development.

Jiang Zemin noted: While a developing socialist country like ours should have a certain economic growth rate, we should not grow impatient for quick success. Without a certain economic growth rate, we cannot attain the goals we have laid down. However, our economic development could be harmed by an impatient desire for quick success. In developing the economy, it is necessary to persist in proceeding from reality; seek truth from facts; bring superiorities into play; promote strong points; and avoid shortcomings. In carrying out economic work, we should resolutely implement the principle of integrating the planned economy with market regulation and blaze a new concrete trail in implementing reform.

Inner Mongolia in autumn was buzzing with activity. Jiang Zemin and his entourage visited the Hulun Buir prairie, the (Erdos) Plateau, and the Huang He Hetao irrigated region. He discussed ways to develop production and expand the economy with the peasants and herders. He said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. It is essential to give strategic consideration to agriculture and concentrate on doing a good job in promoting it. In developing agriculture, it is necessary to stabilize the joint household contract responsibility system because this policy is consistent with the level of productivity in most of China's rural areas and can arouse the production initiative of the broad masses of peasants and herders. A system of socialized service should then be actively developed on this basis, and the dual operation system should be gradually improved. It is also essential to increase input into agriculture; improve conditions for agricultural production; increase the use of land; enhance the efficiency of irrigation and fertilizers; and raise per-unit yield. Efforts should also be made to tap the potential of animal husbandry and to improve economic performance in this sector. He said emphatically: Attention should be paid to promoting agriculture and animal husbandry through scientific and technological progress. It is necessary to actively promote and popularize scientific and technological service networks and contracting systems; improve soil structure; improve product varieties; and develop agriculture and animal husbandry along the path of science and technology.

In front of the blast furnace of the Baotou Iron, Steel, and Rare Earth Company; at a work site of the Iminhe Coal Mine; in the general installation workshop of the Inner Mongolia No. 1 Machine Tool Plant; at the hydraulic workshop of the Inner Mongolia No. 2 Machine Tool Plant; at the Ih Ju League Woolen Sweater Factory; and at the Jungar Open Coal Mine, Jiang Zemin inspected production and ideological and political work in detail. He stressed that with regard to industry it is necessary to pay attention to readjusting its structure and raising its efficiency. This is a deep-rooted problem

that we intend to solve by improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. At present, we must pay attention not only to production quantity but also to quality, in particular to raising economic results. We should tap production potentials by utilizing the existing industrial foundation and technology. Jiang Zemin said: At present, we should do a good job drawing up a long-term plan for economic development, but lose no time in solving the current urgent economic problems. In particular, we should pay attention to making arrangements for next year's production. In accordance with experience, when we draw up a plan or program, we should analyze the situation, clearly define the goal, and take into account the needs and possibilities by proceeding from the conditions of the country and each locality in order to make our plans and programs practical and to enable the economy to develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated way and to ensure a net growth rate.

Everywhere he visited, General Secretary Jiang Zemin stressed the necessity to strengthen party building and ideological and political work. This is our political advantage and the important guarantee for winning victory in all fields of work. We must firmly grasp this work. It is necessary to constantly carry out education on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. He pointed out: The new situations and the new tasks have set stricter requirements for party members. Party cadres at all levels should place strict demands on themselves and strive to raise their levels of political theory and ideological consciousness. Leading cadres at all levels should be good at using the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to solve problems in real life.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: The masses of cadres, particularly leading party cadres, should earnestly study the basic theory of Marxism and study Marxist philosophy. In particular, they should earnestly study the works of Comrades Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, which are the results of combining Marxist theory with China's concrete practices. It is necessary to adhere to Marxist dialectical materialism so as not to be one-sided in the method of ideology.

During the inspection tour, Jiang Zemin called on units of the Inner Mongolia Military District, units of the General Logistics Department and of the Air Force in Inner Mongolia, and officers and men of the Inner Mongolia Armed Police Corps, as well as retired Army veterans. Jiang Zemin went to border defense companies, visited border guard posts, listened to reports, inquired about the living and working conditions of soldiers, and held discussions with cadres and soldiers. He praised the units in the Inner Mongolia region for achieving marked results in all fields of work since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee under the leadership of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and in accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's series of instructions on Army building.

Jiang Zemin spoke highly of the education on "loving the frontier, settling down to work in the frontier, defending the frontier, and building the frontier," which is widespread in the Inner Mongolia Military District. He said that working hard and making selfless contributions have always been a fine tradition of our party and Army. It is a concrete demonstration of patriotism, and we should continue to maintain and carry forward this tradition. Jiang Zemin said the People's Liberation Army should always be loyal to the motherland, loyal to the party, and loyal to the people. Leaders at all levels should make the following tasks a priority for Army building: upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, strengthening political work in the Army, ensuring the party's absolute leadership over the Army, and ensuring the permanent political qualification of all Army units. It is necessary to organize military units to earnestly study the basic theory of Marxism, to constantly carry out education on ideals and on patriotism. It is necessary to take the initiative in making Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought prevail in all spheres. Jiang Zemin encouraged the officers and men working on the border defense front to set their minds at rest while working at their posts and at their grass-roots units and to strive to improve their units and party branches of companies. Jiang Zemin expressed the hope that the masses of commanders and fighters will value the unity between the Army and government, between the Army and the people, and among all nationalities as they do their eyes, and will maintain flesh-and-blood ties between the Army and localities, between the Army and the people, and among all nationalities.

On the afternoon of 29 September, Jiang Zemin and the other leaders arrived at the Inner Mongolia Color Television Center, which was built in 1987, to get acquainted with the autonomous region's radio and television projects. Comrades of the autonomous regions's Radio and Television Department told the general secretary that the autonomous region's radio and television coverage has reached 75 percent, forming an initial radio and television network. In the microwave television tele-conference room, Jiang Zemin conducted a television conversation with responsible comrades in Chifeng City via microwave. Jiang Zemin extended National Day regards and best wishes to people of all nationalities in the autonomous region.

During the inspection tour, Jiang Zemin made an important speech at a meeting of party, government, and military cadres. He also attended a military-civilian gala evening party to celebrate National Day.

Accompanying Jiang Zemin on the tour were Liu Zhongyi, minister of agriculture; Chen Guangjian, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Wen Jing, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; and Zheng Keyang, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Policy Research Center, and others.

Li Peng Allocates \$5 Million for Training Spies

HK0110081890 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 156, 1 Oct 90 p 16

["Reference News" by Pi Chih (3968 4160): "Li Peng Allocates \$5 Million to Ministry of National Security for Intensified Training of Special Agents"]

[Text] Li Peng recently increased, for the second time, expenses for the Ministry of Security by \$5 million. The money is to be used both to protect the Asian Games and to deal with Taiwan. A training class composed of 70 people is now receiving special training at the Security Ministry's Daxing training base located in the outskirts of Beijing. This group of people will be dispatched to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. This is the third training class and its students come from various localities. They can speak Fujian dialect, Cantonese, and English. They are all Communist Party members between the ages of 25 and 50. It has been reported that the training base is under the joint management of the Security Ministry and the Information Department of the Central Military Commission. To the public, it is the "Second Institute of Beijing Foreign Affairs College." In fact, it is a special school for training spies.

'Letter From Beijing' Praises Current Diplomacy

HK3009073090 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 39, 24 Sep 90 p 1

["Letter from Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Beijing Again Enters a Busy Season for Diplomatic Activities"]

[Text] My brother:

These days, when walking through the streets of Beijing, one can see large slogan banners reading: "It is a wonderful to see so many friends coming from distant places!" This is quite true. During the period of the Asian Games, visiting guests from various countries gathered in Beijing. When seeing so many honorable friends, people in Beijing were naturally very happy. In fact, Beijing has once again entered a busy season for diplomatic activities.

The busy season for diplomatic activities in Beijing began even before the Asian Games opened. Previously, leaders and senior officials from various countries came to Beijing incessantly to discuss bilateral relations and international issues. This reflected the activeness and success of China's diplomacy.

China's diplomacy was so successful because of her sensible position and policies.

China's policy toward the current Gulf crisis won general praise and world support. China opposed Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and held that the Iraqi troops should withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally and that Kuwait's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity should be restored. At the same time, China also opposed the military interference of the big powers

and the use of force by the big powers, and held that the dispute should be settled in a peaceful way inside the Arab countries with the mediation of the United Nations. China supported the imposition of sanctions against Iraq, but pointed out that the sanctions and embargo must not include food and medicine for humanitarian purposes.

This explicit principled position and impartial attitude enhanced China's international reputation and expanded her range of political influence. Therefore, not only did many countries in the world appreciate and support China's position and term it "correct," "sensible," and unassailable; even the countries involved in the case indicated that China's policy was "reasonable," "proper," and "above criticism."

Regarding the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China joined other countries in adopting five documents concerning the military arrangements, administration, holding of fair and free elections under the supervision of the United Nations, protection of human rights, and international guarantees in the transitional period in Cambodia, thus providing the framework for the all-around, fair, and reasonable settlement of the Cambodian issue. Now, the four sides of Cambodia have announced that they accept these documents and have announced the establishment of the Supreme National Council. The light of hope for realizing national reconciliation in Cambodia and turning Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country has eventually appeared. China's efforts and role in this process were acknowledged by the international community.

Recently, China restored diplomatic relations with Indonesia, established diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, and will soon establish diplomatic relations with Singapore. All these achievements show that China's international position is solid and China's diplomacy has won brilliant victories.

At the same time, several regional conflicts and hot spots around China have been successively settled politically, and some threats against China have abated. China has established peaceful, friendly, and good-neighborly relations with most countries; and is seeking solutions to some disputes. Comparatively speaking, China's current environment is in the most tranquil and stable condition since the founding of the PRC.

The sinister attempt of the reactionary forces in the West to isolate China after last year's turmoil has completely fallen through. Their "sanctions" against China will certainly end in failure.

China could make such great achievements in the diplomatic field, because she consistently pursued the independent and peace-oriented foreign policy, adhered to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and opposed hegemonism and power politics.

The Chinese Government always adheres to the principled position and shows a clear-cut attitude in opposing aggression and opposing the use of force to settle international disputes. Proceeding from this principled position, during the Gulf crisis, China voted for Resolution Nos. 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667 of the UN Security Council on seven occasions. China won respect through demonstrating a firm and correct principled position.

While adhering to these principles, China also showed tactical flexibility in the handling of concrete issues. When approaching the Gulf crisis and the political settlement of the Cambodian issue and dealing with affairs related to the establishment of diplomatic relations with some countries, China could concretely analyze various contradictions in light of the actual situation to formulate its policies and tactics; could make timely adjustment of its policies and arrangements through reassessing the situation; and could make some necessary compromises in order to reach agreement under the premise of not impairing the principles. Such flexibility enabled China to gain initiative in the diplomatic domain.

"Foreign policy is the extension of domestic politics." In the final analysis, China's diplomacy could make progress and achieve remarkable results, because the domestic situation was stable. China adhered to the four cardinal principles, consistently carried out reform and opening up, successfully maintained political stability, achieved results in economic improvement and rectification, and improved the public order and the public conduct. The healthy and favorable development of China's domestic situation provides a solid foundation for the unfolding of its diplomatic work.

Of course, it should still be noted that the current international situation is very complicated, turbulent, and unstable. While the world is undergoing major changes, China's diplomacy will also encounter many new problems, and will still have to overcome difficulties and meet new challenges. Therefore, it is necessary to keep sober-headed in observing the situation, properly adjust and implement the policies, hold the initiative, grasp every favorable opportunity, consolidate and develop the achieved results. It is expected that China's diplomatic work will make new progress in creating a benign international environment for China's socialist construction and in promoting the cause of world peace and development.

Official Views Law of Returned Overseas Chinese

HK0110044790 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0915 GMT 25 Sep 90

[“Spokesman of the State Council's Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs Speaks on ‘Law on Protection of the Rights of Returned Overseas Chinese and Dependents of Overseas Chinese’”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Speaking to reporters today, Lin Shuirong, spokesman of the State Council's Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, said: "The 'People's Republic of China's Law on Protection of the Rights of Returned Overseas Chinese and Dependents of Overseas Chinese' is the first body of exclusive laws formulated by our country to protect the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese. Its promulgation marks a gratifying step forward in the building of a legal system connected to our country's Overseas Chinese affairs. It is a major event in the work concerning our country's Overseas Chinese affairs and is also a new achievement in the building of our country's legal system."

Lin Shuirong said: China is a country with a huge number of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents. The majority of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents represents an important force in socialist construction; a large number of intellectuals who are also returned Overseas Chinese and dependents form a formidable contingent which bears promise of great accomplishments. They have made important contributions to the cause of modernization, reforms, and opening up. In his address before this year's fourth national conference of delegates of returned Overseas Chinese, General Secretary Jiang Zemin praised the enormous contributions made by returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese, and Overseas Chinese to the progress and prosperity of the Chinese nation and fully affirmed the patriotic spirit they have demonstrated in the great cause of rejuvenating the Chinese nation. It has been the consistent policy of the Chinese Government to uphold the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. In the past, we have relied mainly on the principles and provisions of the constitution, on the relevant laws and regulations formulated by the country and which are applicable to Chinese nationals, and on the various policies of Overseas Chinese affairs drafted by the party and the state to protect the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Government has engaged in a lot of work in this area and has achieved remarkable results. In order to further strengthen the work on the building of a legal system in so far as Overseas Chinese affairs are concerned, and be better able and more realistically to uphold the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents, it is necessary to further concretize the relevant principles and regulations in the constitution based on the unique characteristics of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents. It is also necessary to enact into law true and tested policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. This body of law on the protection of the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese was deliberated and adopted at the 15th session of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee; it reflected the common aspiration of the majority of returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese, and Overseas Chinese as well as embodied the care and concern of the party and the state toward them.

Lin Shuirong said: As members of the Chinese citizenry, returned Overseas Chinese and dependents should enjoy the same rights and fulfill the same obligations as other Chinese citizens. At the same time, their possession of special "overseas relations" has given rise to certain unique rights which must be protected. The features of this law reflect these two indispensable aspects. In particular, it should be pointed out that the principle of "equal treatment without discrimination and appropriate consideration based on specific characteristics" that was laid down by the party and the state in the formulation of policies on returned Overseas Chinese and dependents has proven to be effective and entirely correct following years of practice. Its incorporation into this body of law, specifically in Article 3, is an important development. It lays the basic legal foundation for the formulation of future policies on returned Overseas Chinese and dependents by the Chinese Government.

Lin Shuirong indicated that generally speaking, under the new situation characterized by further advances in China's endeavours toward modernization, reforms, and opening up, the promulgation of the "Law on Protection of Legitimate Rights of Returned Overseas Chinese and Dependents of Overseas Chinese" is of great significance in protecting the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents, in uniting the majority of returned Overseas Chinese, dependents, and Overseas Chinese, and in giving full play to their positive role in the great cause of rejuvenating the Chinese nation and reunifying the motherland. At the same time, it also has a tremendous impact in further strengthening the building of a legal system in China. Hence, it not only conforms to the interest of returned Overseas Chinese and of dependents, but it is also in total congruence with the fundamental interest of the country and of the entire population.

Lin Shuirong pointed out that the protection of the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents is a fundamental task as well as an important duty of all levels of organs in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs. The promulgation of this body of law provides a more concrete and clear-cut legal basis for the upholding of the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents by the departments concerned. We should treat the strict enforcement and implementation of this body of law as a major task, and incorporate it in the order of the day. First of all, an earnest study of the law is necessary. Cadres in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs should conscientiously grasp the spirit of the law and master its contents. Organs on Overseas Chinese affairs at all level should use the study and mastery of the law as the new and major feature in the training of cadres. Secondly, a vigorous propaganda campaign is required. Organs on Overseas Chinese affairs at all levels should coordinate with people's congresses at all levels in the propaganda drive directed at the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents, and make them aware of the concern of the party and the state. They should also be taught how to use legal means to protect their own

legitimate rights. A propaganda drive should also be directed at the public at large in order to make them realize that the promulgation and enforcement of this law conform with the fundamental interest of the country and the people. Warm concern and support should also be provided. Thirdly, the organs in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs should be adept in handling legal means to uphold the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents. With regard to acts in violation of the legitimate rights of returned Overseas Chinese and of dependents, they should make active representations, consultations, and interventions in accordance with the requirements of relevant provisions of the law, and work in conjunction with the proper implementing authorities. Fourth, organs on Overseas Chinese affairs should work jointly with responsible departments in formulating concrete measures in accordance with the stipulations of the law and through integration with concrete conditions. Fifth, organs on Overseas Chinese affairs at all levels should work jointly with people's congresses at all levels and with concerned departments in conducting strict checks on the implementation and enforcement of the law, and thereby ensure its effective execution.

Finally, Lin Shuirong expressed his deep conviction that with the sincere concern of the party and the state, and through the joint efforts of the entire society, the legitimate rights of majority of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents will receive further protection and assurances.

Li Tieying Says Students Abroad Free To Come, Go

*OW2809145290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1420 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese students studying abroad are free to return to China and leave again, said State Councilor Li Tieying here today.

Li, also minister in charge of the State Education Commission, said that the government welcomes all the Chinese students abroad to come back for a home visit.

In a meeting with some 40 representatives of Chinese students abroad who are now in the country to visit the on-going 11th Asian Games, Li said that the State Education Commission had set up an organization to offer various services to the students studying abroad.

He reiterated that China will continue its reform and opening policies and adhere to its peaceful foreign policy of independence.

He told the students at the meeting that China's set policy is to concentrate itself on economic construction so as to build itself into a highly developed country.

He also explained to the students why the adherence to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and to the socialist system is vital to China's modernization drive.

He said the Chinese Government trusts the students studying abroad. At the same time, he said, it hopes they will study hard and return to serve their motherland in the future.

He said the government will not do any harm to those students abroad who had said or done something against the government last summer, as they did not know the real situation in China at that time.

Talking about those students who had joined organizations which are opposed to the Chinese Government, Li said that the government will not do anything to harm them, if they quit those organizations and admit their mistakes.

Li also answered questions from the students present at the meeting.

Spokesman Refutes Taiwan's Pirate Ship Report

*OW2709203090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1558 GMT 27 Sep 90*

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)—Tang Shubei, spokesman and deputy director of the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office, commented here today on the matter of a so-called iron-shelled pirate ship.

He said that newspapers in Taiwan had reported that an "iron-shelled pirate ship" had stopped and robbed three fishing boats from Taiwan 30 nautical miles northwest of the Taiwan coastal city of Taichung September 6.

Citing no evidence whatsoever, some Taiwan newspapers and magazines alleged that it was a "pirate ship sent by the Communist Party of China". This is totally irresponsible, Tang said.

He said, "We have always shown the utmost concern for fishermen from Taiwan and safeguarded their legitimate rights and interests. We have always opposed piracy and never sent any people to engage in piratical activities."

He added, "We are willing to co-operate with the departments concerned in Taiwan to investigate the case and to jointly work to safeguard maritime security and normal order in the Taiwan Strait."

East Region

Anhui Trade Fair Attracts Foreign Investors

OW2809182790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1646 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Hefei, September 28 (XINHUA)—Some 19.51 million U.S. dollars-worth of contracts have been signed at Anhui Province's economy and trade fair, which was held recently at Mt. Huangshan.

The province exhibited more than 4,000 kinds of export commodities at the fair.

About 2,000 traders from Japan, Britain, Canada, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan attended the fair.

Thanks to China's ongoing economic reform and the policy of opening to the outside world, the province has set up trade relations with more than 80 countries and regions.

Anhui's total import and export volume last year reached 700 million U.S. dollars-worth.

Fujian's Chen Guangyi Speaks at Women's Congress

HK2909083890 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The Seventh Fujian Provincial Women's Congress solemnly opened in Fuzhou on the morning of 26 September.

The meeting called for developing the spirit of self-respect, self-confidence, standing on one's own feet, and striving to become stronger, and called on women of the whole province to unite as one and brace themselves up in order to make new contributions to the further development of the province's political, economic, and social stability.

Attending the opening ceremony were Chen Guangyi, Yuan Qitong, Lin Kaiqin, He Shaochuan, Zhang Kehui, Wen Fushan, Zhang Yumin, Chen Mingyi, Su Changpei, Ling Qing, (Zhang Yezhi), and other leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and the provincial military district. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, the provincial party committee secretary, Chen Guangyi, delivered a speech to the meeting. (Hua Guozhou), chairman of the provincial women's federation, in the name of the sixth executive committee of the provincial women's federation, delivered a work report at the meeting. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Secretary Chen Guangyi pointed out: Women of the whole province should resolutely maintain the province's political situation of stability and

unity, make intensive pioneering efforts, be industrious and thrifty in managing households, and constantly strive to become stronger in reform, opening up, and other undertakings.

Comrade Chen Guangyi called on women of the whole province, from the high political plane of guaranteeing our country to advance in the direction of socialism forever, to always treasure the province's hard-won political situation of stability and unity, adhere to the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and wage resolute struggle against all deeds and words of disrupting stability and unity. He urged them to strengthen unity, work as one with the party and share anxieties with the country, and correctly handle the relationship between personal and state interests and between immediate and long-term interests. At the same time, they should try to enhance the quality of women, acquire general knowledge and learn science and technology, develop the spirit of self-respect, self-confidence, standing on their own feet and striving to become stronger, further strengthen the sense of historical mission and social responsibility, work hard to create a civilized, healthy, and scientific lifestyle, combat the decayed bourgeois way of life, do away with all sorts of old customs and habits and feudal superstitions, consciously carry out family planning, and make painstaking efforts to cultivate the future generation. He also urged departments at different levels to foster the Marxist outlook of women, vigorously develop work relating to women, do well the work of training, selecting, and promoting women cadres, and promote women cadres who are qualified for the four modernizations to leading positions at different levels in light of the election of new candidates for organizations at the city, county, prefectural, and township levels, give women's federations at different levels a free hand in carrying out their work independently according to the state law and rules and regulations of women's federation, and bring their role into full play.

Fujian Urges Strengthening Party School Work

HK2909082590 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Excerpts] At a provincial conference on party school work today, the provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Jia Qinglin emphatically pointed out: Effective measures should be adopted to consolidate party schools at different levels of the province to vigorously train leading cadres who will be forever loyal to Marxism.

He noted: Making persistent efforts to educate the whole party with Marxism is determined by our party's nature, this is also one of the major characteristics and political advantages of our party. Under the new situation in which reform is being deepened and the country is being opened up wider to the outside world, further arming the minds of all cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a crying need so that not only will they acquire a stronger sense of reform and opening up

but that they will also always be sober-minded; maintain a firm political stand; and stand the test of holding office; and work for reform, opening up policies, and opposing peaceful evolution.

Jia Qinglin also pointed out: Party school work should center on the goal of training leading cadres of different levels and theoretical backbones who are loyal to Marxism, according to an overall plan, by stages and step by step, and strive to train all leading cadres at different levels of our province during the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

Jia Qinglin concluded: Party school work constitutes an important part of party building and cadre work. Party committees at different levels should regularly study party school work and reinforce leading bodies party schools. Party committees and governments at different levels should do their best to support party schools in manpower, material resources, and financial capacity; conscientiously help them overcome practical difficulties; gradually improve conditions for running party schools; and work hard to raise the work of party schools at different levels of the province to a new level.

Jiangxi's Mao Zhiyong Reports on Progress

HK0110000190 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 90

[Text] In his report delivered at the Ninth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress, Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The five years since the eighth provincial party congress is a period in which we have advanced victoriously along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the party Central Committee. During the five years, party organizations at all levels in the whole province have adhered to the line followed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, led the broad masses of cadres and people in comprehensively pushing ahead with the building of socialist modernization and the cause of reform and opening up to the outside world, and successfully accomplished the tasks put forward by the previous party congress. As a result, fundamental changes have taken place in the whole province.

Mao Zhiyong pointed out in his report: Over the past five years, we have closely grasped economic construction as the center, ensured the sustained development of the national economy, and further strengthened the real economic strength. He said: Taking 1984 as the base, the provincial gross national product had increased by 55.3 percent by 1989, the provincial national income 57.7 percent, total industrial and agricultural output value 84.1 percent, and local revenue 2.248 billion yuan. Regarding agriculture, the total output value had increased by 29.7 percent, with total grain output reaching 15.896 billion kg, thus attaining an all-time high. This year, oil crop production has increased by a

large margin. As a result, self-sufficiency in edible oil has been realized one year ahead of schedule. The diversified economy has also witnessed a relatively rapid development. The proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishing production output value in the total agricultural output value has risen from 36.8 percent to 51.2 percent. Total township and town enterprise income has increased by 334 percent. Regarding industry, total output value has increased by 121.4 percent. The reserve strength of economic development has been further strengthened. The newly added fixed assets, output value, profits, and taxes have reached an all-time high since the founding of the PRC.

Alongside production development, urban and rural markets have also become increasingly brisk and people's livelihood has continuously improved. In 1989, with price hikes factored in, the per capita income covering living costs of urban residents and the per capita net income of peasants witnessed actual increases. Old liberated areas and poor areas also made much headway in their economic development. Some of the masses began shaking off poverty and becoming prosperous.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The improvement and rectification, which began in the fourth quarter of 1988, has already achieved marked results. The contradiction resulting from total social demand outstripping total social supply has been alleviated. Market prices have remained basically stable. The disorder in the circulation field has basically been brought to an end. The overall improvement and rectification is developing toward a higher level characterized by a rationalized structure and increased economic results.

In his report, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: All the achievements we have scored in economic construction have fully demonstrated the great role played by reform and opening up in pushing ahead with the development of productive forces.

He pointed out: These years, in accordance with the demand of perfecting the socialist system and developing a planned commodity economy, we have gradually carried out relatively comprehensive reform, exploration, and experimentation with regard to the over-centralized economic structure which is incompatible with the further development of productive forces.

He said: The rural reform has been continuously deepened. The two-level operational structure based on household operation has been perfected step by step. Socialized service has been strengthened and developed. The readjustment of grain, cotton, oil crop prices, and the prices of other farm and sideline products, the relaxation of control over live pig market, and the abolition of the task of purchasing grain at government prices instead of negotiated prices have given a powerful impetus to the development of rural commodity economy.

Mao Zhiyong said: The urban reform conducted on the premise of adhering to public ownership system as the principal form of ownership has pushed ahead with the development of individual economy, private economy, and a variety of economic components, gradually enlarged the powers of various localities and enterprises, promoted the comprehensive implementation of the management responsibility system and the factory director (manager) responsibility system, both of which are mainly embodied in the form of contracting, reduced the scope of mandatory plans while accordingly enlarging the role of guidance plans and market regulation, and constantly pushed ahead with the development of the commodity market. Moreover, fund, technology, and labor service markets as well as markets of other essential production factors are beginning to take shape. Reform has also been carried out in planning, finance, banking, goods and material, commercial, foreign trade, pricing, labor wage, and some other aspects to varying degrees. The Ganzhou Prefectural Economic Structural Reform Experimental Zone has also achieved successes in its comprehensive reform experiment aimed at enlarging economic management powers at selected points in 18 counties and districts and in some other reform experiments it has conducted.

Mao Zhiyong pointed out: In order to comply with the coastal economic development strategy, we have implemented the principle of supporting, following up, and taking over, expanded opening up to the outside world, strengthened lateral economic associations with fraternal provinces and cities, and carried out trade exchanges with more than 100 countries and regions according to the principle of mutual benefit, mutual profit, and even giving up profit. As a result, our total import and export trade volume has increased by 139 percent. Our pace of inviting foreign funds and importing advanced foreign technologies has been accelerated. New progress has also been made in the contracting of overseas projects and in overseas labor service cooperation.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong's report pointed out: The sustained development of our provincial economic construction and the continued deepening of our provincial reform and opening up are inseparable from the great importance attached to and the strengthening of the socialist spiritual civilization, democracy, and legal system buildings.

He said: Party organizations at all levels have adhered to the four cardinal principles and have done a lot of work in political, ideological, cultural, and other fields. Especially during the political turmoil which broke out between spring and summer of last year, party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members across the province persisted in maintaining a high degree of conformity with the party Central Committee, adopted a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing turmoil, and took the initiative in carrying out work in advance. As a result, our whole province remained stable. After making a profound summation of both the experiences

and lessons of that political turmoil, the overall political and ideological front witnessed a turn for the better. Ideological and political work has been paid more attention to. The socialist spiritual civilization building has been further strengthened.

He pointed out: Scientific, technological, and educational undertakings have gained new development in the course of reform. Despite financial difficulties, all levels have gradually increased their input in education. The contingent of scientific and technological personnel has been continuously expanded while scientific and technological work has gradually been geared to economic construction, which is the main battlefield. News, publication, radio, television, culture, art, physical culture, public health, family planning, and other types of undertakings have all made new progress.

Mao Zhiyong pointed out: Our provincial socialist democracy and legal system building has also made steady progress. People's congresses at all levels and their standing committees have further perfected their functions and further played their roles. The Communist Party-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system has been gradually perfected while the patriotic united front has been consolidated and developed. The first five-year task of making legal common sense education universal has been basically accomplished. By severely cracking down on serious criminal crimes and serious economic crimes, extensively carrying out the struggle of eliminating pornography and six vices, and carrying out comprehensive harnessing of social order, social order across the whole province has remained basically stable. The work of people's armed forces, the work of people's militia reserve forces, and the national defense education have been strengthened.

When dwelling on adherence to the party leadership and the strengthening of party building, Comrade Mao Zhiyong's report pointed out: Adhering to the party leadership and strengthening party building provides a fundamental guarantee for doing well all types of work.

He said: In accordance with the principle of strictly managing the party, on the basis of accomplishing the party rectification task, we have made continued and conscientious efforts to strengthen the party's ideological, organizational, style, and system building. In consequence, the nucleus leading role and fighting bastion role of party organizations at all levels and the vanguard and exemplary role of the broad masses of party members have been brought into better play.

He said: By investigating, screening, democratically appraising, and properly handling unqualified party members, the quality of party members has been improved and the contingent of party members purified.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: Party organization at all levels have attached utmost importance to party style building and clean government building, persisted in carrying out work in this regard in a down-to-earth

manner, made persevering efforts in this respect, overcome enormous difficulties, and won the trust of the people. As a result, they have scored better achievements. Discipline inspection organs at all levels have done a lot of work in assisting party committees to grasp party style, investigating and handling discipline-violation cases, carrying out education on party discipline, and supporting and protecting reform.

He pointed out that party organizations at all levels have formulated a number of rules and regulations aimed at adhering to collective leadership, perfecting inner-party life, instituting inner-party supervision, and maintaining close ties with the masses and made continued efforts to substantiate and perfect them in practice. Trade unions, communist youth leagues, women's federations, federations of literary and art circles, associations for science and technology, (social associations) [as heard], and other mass organizations have played a positive role in building the two civilizations.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: The above mentioned achievements have been made on the basis of the work done by the previous provincial party committee and under the support and assistance of the provincial Advisory Committee and the veteran comrades. They are the result of party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members and people across the province having conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, braced up, made redoubled efforts, strengthened unity, and worked hard.

He pointed out: While realistically affirming the achievements, we must sober-mindedly see problems and shortcomings existing in our work.

After pinpointing the main manifestations of the existing problems and shortcomings, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: All these show that we have yet to further strengthen our exploration and innovation spirit. When providing work guidance, we have turned to make too many general calls, but failed to do enough in respect of examining and implementing work. In view of this situation, we must pay great attention, take practical and effective measures, and conscientiously solve this problem.

In his report, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: After reviewing practice over the past five years, we have acquired a deeper understanding of the following important questions:

1. It is necessary to always attach utmost importance to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. Stability and unity are the premise for doing well all types of work, accord with the will of the people, and enjoy popular confidence. Without stability and unity, nothing could be accomplished. Recently, thanks to the efforts made by all parties concerned, we have maintained a fine social environment. Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members taking the situation as a whole into consideration and safeguarding unity has provided

an organizational guarantee for the development of all types of undertakings. In particular, our last year's major victory in suppressing turmoil has enabled the whole province to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Since this situation is hard-won, we must make every possible endeavor to treasure and safeguard it. He said: Especially, under the current complex circumstances characterized by drastic international changes and factors of instability at home, it is all the more necessary to attach overwhelming importance to stability. In order to maintain stability, it is necessary to maintain unity. Unity itself is stability. It is necessary to promote inner-party unity and unity among the people of the whole province by strengthening unity within leading bodies. It is necessary to resolutely oppose and resist all remarks and behaviors detrimental to stability and unity, strengthen and improve work in all aspects, coordinate relations, smooth out popular feelings, and unite all those who can be united in order to realize long-term stability and security.

2. It is necessary to always comprehensively and correctly implement the party basic line of one center, two basic points. He said: We must further comprehensively and correctly comprehend and implement the party's basic line, pay attention to mastering the inherent links between the two basic points and the "two grasps" in practical work, steadfastly adhere to economic construction as the center, unswervingly adhere to our basis of administering the country, strive to successfully build a strong country, and ensure a healthy development of our provincial modernization building and cause of reform and opening up along the socialist orientation.

3. It is necessary to always adhere to seeking truth from facts and proceeding from actual conditions. He said: We must frequently study new situations, understand new questions, and sum up new experiences in order to better suit our ideology to the constantly developing realities and further enliven all types of work.

4. It is necessary to always inherit and develop the glorious Jinggang Mountain revolutionary tradition. The Jinggang Mountain revolutionary spirit has rich contents, most important of which is to work hard to start an undertaking. Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out that at present when improvement, rectification, and deepening reform have come across some new contradictions and difficulties, it is all the more necessary for leading organs and leading cadres to develop the spirit of working hard to start an undertaking, foster an atmosphere of practicing thrift and diligence, lead the masses to work hard for the prosperity of our country, carry out explorations, make headway, overcome all sorts of difficulties, speed up economic development, and carry forward the glorious Jinggang Mountain revolutionary spirit under the new historical conditions.

5. It is necessary to always maintain the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses of the people and fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of the people. Comrade Mao Zhiyong

pointed out: At any time and under any circumstances, it is necessary to firmly foster the Marxist mass standpoint, adhere to the party's mass line, maintain the flesh-and-blood ties with the masses, and fully mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses.

After reviewing work done over the past five years, Comrade Mao Zhiyong's report explicitly put forward some basic tasks for the future. He said: Our basic tasks in the future are: To adhere to the party's basic line and the principle of "two grasps," further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, further press ahead with economic construction, reform, and opening up, further strengthen the party's leadership and party building, unite and lead the people of the whole province to strive to bring about a long-term political, economic, and social stability and development and attain the goal of quadrupling gross national product as compared with that in 1980 and realizing a comparatively well-off life for the people by the end of this century.

Shen Daren on Leadership Over Peoples' Congresses

*OW2809131890 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 26 Sep 90*

[Text] A provincial forum to discuss theories on People's Congress work ended in Nanjing today. Shen Daren, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the forum today on the question of strengthening and improving the party's leadership over People's Congress work as well as on the question of further enhancing the role and functions of people's congresses.

He said: Strengthening the party's leadership over People's Congress work is the basic guarantee for upholding and improving the system of people's congresses and is in conformity with giving full play to the role of people's congresses. How can the party's leadership over People's Congress work be strengthened and improved? Comrade Shen Daren summarized the experiences of party committees at various levels as follows:

First, it is necessary to have a better understanding of the nature, status, and role of people's congresses and to be good at turning party suggestions on important matters of state into government directives through legal processes.

Second, it is necessary to regularly listen to reports on People's Congress work, discuss important issues concerning People's Congress work, effectively strengthen leadership over the party groups of people's congresses, and strengthen guidance in the form of policies on important issues decided by people's congresses.

Third, it is necessary to support people's congresses in exercising their functions and powers in accordance with the law. Important matters and major issues of localities that should be decided by people's congresses should be submitted to people's congresses. Resolutions, decisions, or regional laws and statutes should be formed through a

legal process. This should also apply to the question of cadres. While it is necessary to uphold the principle of party control over cadres, it is also necessary to support people's congresses and their standing committees in exercising their power to appoint and dismiss personnel in accordance with the law.

Fourth, it is necessary to coordinate relations among organs of power, administrative organs, judicial organs, and supervisory organs, in order to enable them to carry out their duties and exercise their respective functions according to laws under the unified leadership of the party.

Fifth, it is necessary to pay attention to giving play to the role of party members among people's deputies and educate party members working in people's congresses to strengthen their party spirit, enhance their concept of legality, and persist in being responsible to the party and the people.

On the question of enabling people's congresses to exercise their functions and powers still better, Comrade Shen Daren proposed that it is necessary to further strengthen local legislation work and pay special attention to local economic legislation. People's congresses must organize and cooperate with relevant departments to ensure legal supervision, particularly supervision of law enforcing organs, in order to eliminate, as quickly as possible, the phenomenon in which some areas and units fail to strictly observe and enforce laws and to punish law-breakers, so as to maintain the dignity and authority of laws. It is also necessary to pay attention to exercising the right to supervise work and also to accept the supervision of the masses.

National Day Celebrated in Shandong Province

Jiang Chunyun Views Film

*SK0110043390 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] On the evening of 28 September, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Jinan Military Region, and Jinan City jointly sponsored a film show in the Bayi Auditorium to enthusiastically celebrate the 41st anniversary of the PRC's founding.

Attending the film show were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the military region; Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province.

Zhao Jianmin, member of the Central Advisory Commission, attended the show at the invitation of the provincial authorities. Also attending the film show were members of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Advisory Commission, who are currently in Jinan City, including Lu Maozeng, Su Yiran, Rao Shoukun, and

Kong Shiquan; leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, including Zhang Quanjing, Miao Fenglin, Gao Changli, Li Chunting, Ma Zhongcai, Tan Fude, Xiao Han, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Xu Sen, Yan Qingqing, Li Chunting, Zhang Ruifeng, Wang Lequan, Song Fatang, Xu Wenyuan, and Ding Fangming; leading comrades from the Jinan Military Region, the leading organs under the military region, the air force units under the military region, and the provincial military district, including Zhang Zhijian, Yan Zhuo, Lin Jigui, (Su Jianmin), (Yang Guoping), Jiang Futang, Hao Baoqing, (Yang Hanwen), (Yang Xizhen), (He Shanfu), (Lian Shoufang), and (Shan Jilin); (Li Peigao), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; Zhang Jingtao and Song Yimin, special advisors to the provincial people's government; veteran comrades from the provincial level organs, including Zhao Lin, Gao Keting, Qin Hezhen, and Wang Zhongyin; veteran comrades from the Jinan Military Region, including (Xiong Zuofang), Pan Qiqi, Zhang Rushan, (Huo Qi), (Wu Huaicai), (Li Ruiying), (Zhang Zhi), Lin Sizhong, (Zhang Feng), Ouyang Ping, and (Wang Junquan); and Zhai Yongbo, mayor of Jinan City.

The National Day of this year comes as the same time as the Asian Games held in Beijing Municipality. Therefore, the people across Jinan City are joyfully celebrating National Day and the Bayi Auditorium was brilliantly illuminated on the evening of 29 September and full of a joyful festive atmosphere, in which more than 1,200 cadres and masses from various fronts and the commanders and fighters of People's Liberation Army [PLA] units happily got together to speak glowingly of the brilliant achievements scored by the province in building socialist modernization and of the tremendous changes brought by the program of conducting reform and opening to the outside world to various fronts and to the construction work of PLA units. They were determined to further closely rally round the CPC Central Committee with the core of Jiang Zemin, to uphold the four cardinal principles and the program of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, and to win a new victory in building socialist modernization.

Attends Tea Party

SK0110023390 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 29 September, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a tea party for veteran cadres in the banquet hall of the club in the Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan City to mark the 41st anniversary of the PRC's founding.

Attending the tea party were Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province.

Also attending the tea party were Lu Maozeng, member of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently in Jinan City; Su Yiran, member of the Central Advisory Commission; members of the provincial party Standing Committee, including Zhang Quanjing, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, Ma Zhongcai, and Tan Fude; the Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission, including Wang Runzhai, Sun Shuzhi, and Li Yu; vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xiao Han, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Xu Sen, and Yan Qingqing; Vice Governor Li Chunting; vice chairmen of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, including Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Wenyuan, Ding Fangming, Jin Baozhen, Yang Da, Su Yingheng, and Yang Yanyin; Yu Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; Zhang Jingtao and Song Yimin, special advisors to the provincial people's government; and veteran comrades from the provincial level organs, including Zhao Lin, Gao Keting, Qin Hezhen, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Chen Lei, Gao Fengwu, Wang Baomin, Wang Weiqun, Wang Xin, Zhou Xingfu, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Bai Yanbo, Wang Liang, Xu Meisheng, (Dai Feng), Sun Hanqing, Wang Lequan, Li Guanmgde, and Chen Fengjiu.

Ma Zhongcai presided over the tea party at which Governor Zhao Zhihao delivered a speech in which he, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, first extended festive greetings and hearty respect to the participating veteran comrades and to the retired cadres across the province.

After informing the participating veteran comrades of the province's economic and political situation, Zhao Zhihao stated in his speech that the most fundamental reasons why our province had scored better achievements in various work are that there is correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and that there is the outcome scored by party committees, governments, and the broad masses of cadres and people at all levels across the province by mutually making efforts to deeply implement the party's line, principles, and policies. Such achievements also indicate the energies and sweat of retired cadres. In his speech, he urged the participating veteran comrades and the retired cadres across the province to continuously show concern and support for the work of party committees and governments at all levels and to offer more opinions and suggestions so as to enable on-the-job comrades to better conduct their work.

After the tea party, a number of literary and art workers from the provincial and city troupes presented their outstanding literary and art performances.

Attends Soiree

SK0110040990 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] On the evening of 29 September, the provincial cultural department and the Jinan City Cultural Bureau jointly sponsored a grand literary and art soiree in the Lishan Theater of Jinan City to mark the 41st anniversary of the PRC's founding.

During the soiree, actors and actresses from the provincial Beijing Opera Institute, the provincial song and dance institute, the provincial acrobatic troupe, the provincial artistic service center, the provincial opera school, the Jinan city song and dance troupe, and the Jinan city acrobatic troupe presented their performances of acrobatics, dances, operas, and kung-fu.

Viewing the performances were Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Zhang Quanjin, Miao Fenglin, Xiao Han, Zhang Ruifeng, Song Fatang, Ding Fangming, and Zheng Weimin; and veteran comrades from the provincial level organs, including Zhao Lin and Gao Keting.

Military Parade Held

SK0110031790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 29 September, the Logistics Department of the Jinan Military Region held a military parade to mark National Day at the health school of the military region. Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Zhang Wannian, Song Qingwei, Zhang Zhijian, Yan Zhuo, (Yang Guoping), and Zhang Futang, and Hao Baoqing, director of the logistics department, and Shan Jilin, political commissar, attended the military parade.

This year, since the promulgation and implementation of the new common regulations, the logistics department of the Jinan Military District has organized all officers and men to engage in strict formation drill in line with the formation regulations, cultivated a good image of soldiers, and enhanced the basic quality of Army units. In addition, it has conducted mass job-training and competitions to promote the professional training of rear-service units of the whole military region and to raise the level of professional skills. This military parade was aimed at deeply implementing the new common regulations in the rear-service units and was an assessment and acceptance test for the achievements of military training and rear-service specialized training of the rear-service units.

At 0900 in the morning, medical soldiers, ordnance repair workers, vehicle officers and soldiers, and students of military academy and local Army units formed themselves into 17 square formations. After being reviewed by leaders, they presented a performance of eight courses including vehicles passing the viaduct.

After the military parade, Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region, gave a speech. He said: The logistics work of Army units is an organic component of whole Army building. Doing a good job in logistics work is essential to making the Army modernized and regularized. It is necessary to fully understand the status and role of logistics work, enhance the sense of honor of making logistics work a success, foster good professional ethics, do a good job in giving logistics support, and strive to study military, political, specialized, scientific and cultural knowledge, practice hard to master combat skills, have a good command of one's own work, and strive to strengthen the building of revolutionary, modernized, and regularized Army units in the whole military region.

Commander Zhang Wannian Views Military Exercise

SK0110022590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 28 September, the engineering corps of a certain unit under the Jinan Military Region sponsored a demonstration operation at the foot of Taishan mountain to mark National Day. Viewing the military demonstration were Zhang Wannian, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Song Qingwei, political commissar of the military region; Zhang Zhijian, Yan Zhuo, and Lin Jigui, deputy commanders of the military region; Qu Jining, deputy commissar of the military region; Hao Baoqing, director of logistics department under the military region; Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee; and leading comrades from the leading organs of the military region, the organs under the provincial party committee, and from the Taian city level organs—nearly 100 persons in total.

Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji Marks National Day

OW0110012590 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 30 Sep 90

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji hosted a reception at the central hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 41st anniversary of the PRC's founding. On behalf of the municipal people's government, Zhu Rongji extended a hearty welcome to Chinese and foreign guests from all walks of life and conveyed festival greetings and cordial regards to all the people in the municipality.

At the reception, Mayor Zhu told the guests that efforts to develop and open the Pudong New Zone are progressing smoothly. He said: To date, authorities in Shanghai's Pudong New Zone have received more than 1,500 foreign business groups, comprising over 4,000 people, that are interested in making investments. Negotiations are being held in connection with over 100 investment ventures. Construction of various infrastructure projects is proceeding at full steam. They include the

Nanpu Bridge which is expected to open to traffic next year; the circular expressway connecting Pudong and Puxi; four wharfs in Waigaoqiao Harbor; water, electric power, and coal utilities; and telephone and communications links.

Mayor Zhu said: Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the people of Shanghai will certainly do a good job in carrying out the major task of developing and opening Pudong. He added: Since the beginning of the year, Shanghai has been able to maintain political and social stability as well as steady economic development, owing to the efforts of all its residents. The municipality is still plagued by many temporary difficulties. As long as the people throughout Shanghai unite as one, work energetically and assiduously for the municipality's prosperity, and wage an arduous struggle, we can certainly surmount the difficulties and accomplish the historic task of rejuvenating Shanghai.

Shanghai Standing Committee Meeting Ends

OW2809223990 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 28 Sep 90

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The 21st session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress wrapped up today. It examined and approved the decision to amend the Shanghai municipal regulations governing the protection of water resources in the upper reaches of Huangpu Jiang and on the emblem of Shanghai Municipality.

According to the notice of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal emblem will be a triangular design comprising a white magnolia, which is the municipal flower, a large junk, and a propeller. The triangular propeller signifies Shanghai as a city that is constantly moving forward. The junk at the center of the design is the oldest ship to ply the shores of Shanghai and depicts Shanghai as a port city with a long history. Behind the junk is a magnolia welcoming the arrival of spring with its blossom, symbolizing the bright tomorrow of Shanghai.

The municipal government will draft and announce the regulations governing the manufacture and the standards for using the municipal emblem.

The meeting also decided to appoint (Meng Shubo) concurrently as director of the research office of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; appoint (Wang Shikuan) as director of the municipal labor bureau; appoint (Xu Youfang) as director of the municipal archives bureau; appoint Yao Genglin as vice president of the municipal Higher People's Court and remove him as president of the municipal People's Intermediate Court; and appoint Li Guoguang as president of the municipal People's Intermediate Court and remove him as vice president of the municipal Higher

People's Court. The meeting also approved the appointments and removals of other personnel.

Today's meeting also heard and examined reports by the general offices of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal government; the municipal Higher People's Court; and the municipal People's Procuratorate on the handling of written suggestions made by deputies.

Chairman Ye Gongqi, and Vice chairmen Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Liu Jingji, Li Jiahao, Wang Chongji and (Hu Chuanzhi) attended the meeting. Vice Mayors Liu Zhenyuan and Zhuang Xiaotian, and Shi Zhusan, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as nonvoting members.

Zhejiang's Li Zemin Reviews Armed Police Force

OW2809225390 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The provincial armed police force held a grand military review and demonstration of military combat skills in Hangzhou today. Li Zemin, (Liu Feng), Chen Fawen, Xu Xingguan, Xia Zhonglie, (Wang Qichao), (Liu Yifu), Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, (Chen Yuexing), and other provincial party and government leaders reviewed the troops and watched the demonstration.

At 0830, led by a billowing Ba Yi ensign and amid the majestic music of the People's Liberation Army's military march, 19 police formations filed past the reviewing stand with vigorous steps and [words indistinct]. Some of the troops under review had fought in various battles during the Revolutionary War and rendered immortal services to the cause of liberating the Chinese people. Some had made important contributions to maintaining stability and safeguarding socialist construction in peacetime.

The troops under review also demonstrated their military combat skills in eight categories—capturing enemies, making basic tactical moves, using shields and truncheons for offensive and defensive purposes, launching group maneuvers, making arrests, resisting arrests, chasing enemies in cars, and demonstrating qigong. The demonstration gave an idea of the success of Zhejiang's armed police force in revolutionizing, regularizing, and modernizing itself.

Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke after the demonstration. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he extended heartfelt greetings to all the officers and men under review as well as the entire provincial armed police force. Li Zemin said: The demonstration fully exhibits the fine quality, strict conduct, high morale, and ironclad discipline of Zhejiang's armed police force. People in Zhejiang can place full trust in this well-organized, well-trained, and combat-effective force.

Li Zemin expressed the hope that Zhejiang's armed police force will work unrelentingly to foster a fine social environment conducive to Zhejiang's efforts to uphold reform and the open policy and to develop the economy. He also urged them to make greater contributions to rejuvenating and developing Zhejiang.

Central-South Region

Lin Ruo Addresses Meeting on Supporting PLA

HK2909090790 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] The second Guangdong provincial conference of advanced representatives on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary servicemen and martyrs, and supporting the government and cherishing the people closed at the provincial people's government auditorium on the afternoon of 27 September.

Over the past three days, military and civilian representatives happily gathered under one roof, summing up and exchanging experience, commending advanced models, and discussing plans for cementing unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. The meeting was always permeated with the warm atmosphere of mutual study and talking about friendship between the Army and the people.

Zhang Zhongxian, the Guangzhou Military Region political commissar, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony. He pointed out that Guangdong is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, so its task of resisting corrosive influence and infiltration is all the more arduous and its task of cementing unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people is all the more important. He called on all officers and men to be strict with themselves, make unrelenting efforts to improve themselves, and protect the image of the people's own Army.

Lin Ruo, provincial party committee secretary, made a speech at the meeting. He noted: Over the past 10 years of reform and opening up, our province has achieved great successes in its economic construction and the building of spiritual civilization. These successes are credited to vigorous support of officers and men of units stationed in Guangdong and also are the result of unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people and of their hard work. He stressed that the future work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to revolutionary servicemen and martyrs should focus on carrying out national defense education among the people of the entire province and educating them to love the country and support the Army, strengthening the concept of national defense among the people of the entire province, implementing

the policies of giving preferential treatment and comforting and compensating bereaved families, make vigorous efforts to socialize the work of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to revolutionary servicemen and martyrs, and arousing the whole society to do the work well.

Wu Liang Appointed New Vice Mayor of Guangzhou

HK2809022790 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1216 GMT 27 Sep 90

["Guangzhou Has New Vice Mayor"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 27 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Wu Liang, the 44-year-old former director of the Guangzhou City Planning Commission, takes up his post as Guangzhou vice mayor today.

The appointment was made during the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou City Ninth People's Congress, which is currently in session in Guangzhou.

It is reported this new appointment aims at "reenforcing the leading strength of the city government."

Wu Liang comes from Kaiping County, Guangdong Province and is a college graduate. During his term of office as director of the planning commission, a time of economic improvement and rectification, Wu spared no efforts in arranging funds for the city's key capital construction. He is a capable man and enjoys a fairly high reputation. In the campaign of "recommending a vice mayor democratically" held in July this year, in which officials at the district level and above participated, Wu Liang received the greatest number of votes.

What areas Wu Liang will be responsible for after he joins the city government have not yet been disclosed.

Henan Province Expects Record Harvest

OW2709050790 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Zhengzhou, Sep 26 (XINHUA)—Henan Province, one of the leading agricultural producing centers in China, expects to harvest 15 million tons of grain this autumn.

This will represent a six percent increase over last year's autumn harvest, according to the provincial agricultural bureau.

The output of cotton and oil-bearing crops will increase almost 20 percent over 1989, added the local authorities.

The good harvest has been attributed to the provincial government's emphasis on agriculture. Cropland in Henan has increased by 192,000 hectares to 6.66 million hectares.

The province has also adjusted the mix of crops and has increased planting of high-yield crops—corn, rice and sweet potatoes.

In addition the peasants have adopted the use of fine crop strains, introduced inter cropping, optimized the use of fertilizers and have improved cultivation methods.

Over 20,000 officials and technicians have been sent to rural areas in the province, to help villagers solve financial, material supply and technical problems.

North Region

Beijing Official on Arrests During Asian Games

HK0110010190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 1 Oct 90 p 10

[By Cheung Po-Ling]

[Text] On the eve of China's National Day, the Vice-Mayor of Beijing, Zhang Baifa, said the authorities had arrested an "extremely small number of individuals" who planned to sabotage the Asian Games.

In an interview with the press in Beijing yesterday, Mr Zhang said those arrested were residents who acted on the instigation of "overseas saboteurs", but he declined to disclose the number of those arrested or their identities.

"These people aimed to disrupt the Games. They knew that even though they could not plant a bomb to cause a destruction they might manage to scare off the people," said Mr Zhang. "They wished to give a blow to those who support the Games but this extremely small number of individuals have already been arrested."

He said the authorities had also been keeping a close eye on the performance of the press.

"We've warned a Western journalist who failed to make a correct report about the Games," said Mr Zhang.

"According to the regulations governing foreign reporters, he should have been asked to leave. However, he was eventually allowed to stay because he made a self-criticism of what he did and admitted he'd made a mistake."

Mr Zhang also accused the Western press of tarnishing China's image by distorting the June 4 events last year.

"The Asian Games have succeeded in boosting the spirit and morale among the Chinese people.

"The municipal government had been calling meetings to map out measures to maintain such a spirit and morale even after the Games are over," he said.

Even though many workers have been forced to leave their jobs and undertake voluntary work for the Games,

Mr Zhang insisted that industrial production had climbed over 4 percent this month, compared to the same period last year.

"The successful opening of the Games has not only cheered up the people but also inspired them to work harder for the country," he said.

Mr Zhang said the Games had brought economic benefits for China since some 180,000 tourists had visited Beijing to watch the event.

Li Tie-ying, Minister in charge of the State Educational Commission, said yesterday that the emotion of Chinese students was stable and many of them have supported and served the Games as volunteers.

China's official mass media has created a "congenial and harmonious" picture of the nation in the run-up to the National Day today which marks the 41st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic.

In contrast to last year's celebrations, today's activities are expected to be low-key and smaller in scale.

Last night, Chinese Premier Li Peng gave a reception for National Day attended by party chief Jiang Zemin and other top leaders. Retired paramount leader Deng Xiaoping was not present.

Official newspapers reported yesterday that parks in Beijing, which are festooned with flowers, colourful lights and banners, would open today to the public.

Unlike last year there would be no fireworks or dance shows in the Tiananmen Square.

However, it was understood that the square would not be sealed off and the public would be free to enter and see the huge floral displays.

Last year's National Day celebration was celebrated in the tense period after the June 4 military crackdown on student-led demonstrations for democracy.

Beijing Regulation on Acting Within Legal Limits

OW2809192990 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Government has promulgated a regulation making it mandatory for administrations and officials to act within legal limits, just before China's first law enabling citizens to sue government administrations and officials goes into effect October 1.

The regulation requires all local governments at various levels to enforce the laws strictly, simultaneously forbidding them to overstep their powers when penalizing those who violate rules, regulations or laws.

In addition, the new regulation outlaws practices for government officials, such as tax collectors, involving receiving gifts or entertainment, or shopping at stores under their jurisdiction.

The regulation stipulates that the offices newly set up at various levels to deal with lawsuits supervise the administrations' implementation of laws.

According to the pending administrative procedure law, a citizen, legal person or organization who considers that his or its lawful rights or interests have been infringed upon by an administrative organ or its personnel, has the right to bring a suit before a people's court.

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi on Marxist Theory

SK2909011590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Aug 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by reporter Feng Ai (7458 1947): "Strive To Enhance the Marxist Theoretical Accomplishment of Cadres"]

[Text] At the 24 August joint provincial conference on the work of party schools and the conference of propaganda directors of prefectural and city party committees, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a report entitled "Strengthen Efforts To Achieve Progress in Theoretical Study and Strive To Enhance the Marxist Theoretical Accomplishment of Cadres." The report states: Enhancing the Marxist theoretical accomplishment of cadres is a strategic need in withstanding the tests of power, reform, and opening up, and opposition to peaceful evolution.

Xing Chongzhi said: Everyone has acquired a fairly good understanding of the important role of Marxist theory in formulating correct lines and policies, and in guiding the revolution and construction. Judging from the situation of the entire ideological front and all cadres, however, we still cannot say that we have acquired an adequate understanding of this issue. For a period of time, there has been a feeling of contempt for ideological and theoretical work in society, and such a feeling has affected some comrades on the ideological front. Xing Chongzhi continued to summarize the history of Marxist development, the international communist movement, and our party, and expounded the important role of Marxist theory in guiding the revolution and construction. He said: It can be seen that when correct theoretical guidance is persisted in, the revolution and construction will succeed and develop, and when deviation and mistakes occur in ideology and theory, the revolution and construction will encounter setbacks. This is a historical experience.

Speaking on the issue that enhancing the Marxist theoretical accomplishment of cadres is a strategic need in withstanding the tests of power, reform, and opening up, and opposition to peaceful evolution, Xing Chongzhi said: Since the fourth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee with

Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core has considered it a pressing task for the entire party to intensify education on Marxist theory. This is a very important strategic policy decision made on the basis of the current situation and tasks and the situation in the cadres contingent of the party, and from the perspective of this era. Over the past few years, a great number of young and middle-aged cadres of our party have assumed leading posts one after another. The conspicuous characteristic of these cadres is that they are in the prime of life, better educated, and fairly competent professionally. However, most of them lack a profound understanding of Marxist theory, a training in difficult conditions, and the practice in complicated struggles. This is incompatible with the requirements of their leading tasks and their historical responsibility to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by their predecessors and forge ahead into the future. Therefore, exerting great and painstaking efforts to improve the quality, especially to enhance the Marxist theoretical accomplishment, of the cadres of the entire party, including young and middle-aged cadres, is currently a very important and very conspicuous strategic task to enable our party to withstand the three major tests of power, reform, and opening up, and opposition to peaceful evolution, correctly implement the basic line consisting of "one central task and two basic points," smoothly fulfill the historical task of building a powerful socialist state, and ensure that socialist China never changes its color.

Xing Chongzhi expounded the relationship between enhancing the Marxist theoretical accomplishment and withstanding the "three major tests." When expounding that only through the study of Marxist theory can one enhance one's party spirit and withstand the test of power, he said: Being the ruling party and holding power enable us to have better conditions for serving the people, but are liable to make us divorced from the masses, which is dangerous. Such danger comes from both the erosion of feudal and bourgeois ideas and the changes in our posts. In order to keep the idea of serving the people unchanged when their posts are changed, to be officials but not "act like overlords," to hold power but not seek selfish gains, and to persistently hold and use the power successfully for the people, cadres of our Communist Party should have the firm party spirit that Communists should have, and should have the guidance of a scientific world outlook. To achieve this, they should conduct study and arm their minds with Marxist theory. When expounding the relationship between studying Marxist theory and withstanding the tests of reform and opening up, Xing Chongzhi said: In fact, there have always been two diametrically opposed propositions concerning the issue of reform and opening up. One is the reform and opening up based on adherence to the four cardinal principles as always proposed by the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The other is the "reform and opening up" opposed to the four cardinal principles as proposed by people who persist in the stand of bourgeois liberalization in an attempt to achieve "total westernization" in China. To ensure the

smooth progress of reform and opening up and, particularly, prevent the influence of the ideological trend of liberalization on the specific work related to reform and opening up, the vast number of our cadres should conscientiously study and systematically understand the scientific theory of Marxism. When expounding the relationship between enhancing understanding of Marxist theory and withstanding the test of opposition to peaceful evolution, Xing Chongzhi said: We need the microscope and telescope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to help the vast number of cadres and people see through the numerous and complicated social phenomena to get at the essence and understand the law governing the social development of human beings. Therefore, using Marxist and Leninist theory to further arm our cadres and party members and enhance their confidence in the future of socialism and communism is currently a very important issue concerning our establishment of a counter-peaceful evolution strategy to foil the offensive of peaceful evolution of Western hostile forces.

Xing Chongzhi said: At present, the greatest task for integrating theory with practice is to successfully integrate Marxist theory with the practice in reform, opening up, and modernization and, focusing on comprehensive and correct implementation of the party's basic line and various principles and policies, enhance our initiative, avoid unrealistic acts, do our work in a more scientific manner, and overcome lopsidedness. We should both acquire a thorough and correct understanding, in terms of theory, of the party's basic line and various principles and policies and find our specific methods and measures based on our specific conditions to comprehensively implement them. In adhering to the principle of integrating theory with practice, we should also conduct in-depth investigations and study of new and conspicuous problems, use the scientific methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to make a thorough analysis of them, and exert great efforts to explore the law governing the development of things. In short, we should integrate theory with practice through investigations and study, and solve the existing problems with the party's fine traditions and new experiences so that the work in various fields will become better organized and systematic, and be standardized and improved step by step.

Xing Chongzhi urged: Party committees should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over theoretical work. They should organize the Marxist theoretical study and education activities of cadres in a planned and well-organized manner, and conduct inspections of the activities so that the vast number of cadres, especially leading cadres, will read more Marxist works and understand more basic theory. When promoting leading cadres in the future, we should regard their theoretical level as an important criterion for evaluation. Leading cadres at various levels should take lead in the study. They should particularly study the "essentials of the study of the several issues concerning socialism" this year. We should

advocate emulation activities for the study among cadres at various levels. Meanwhile, propaganda departments of party committees should pay attention to coordinating the relations among various theoretical units so that they can pool their efforts and give full play to the role of theoretical workers. The vast number of theoretical workers should fully develop their enthusiasm and creativity in their own posts, and make new contributions to enhancing the Marxist theoretical accomplishment of cadres, and to persisting in and developing Marxism and socialism in today's China.

Attending the 24 August joint conferences were Xue Ju, executive vice president of the party school of the party Central Committee, Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Han Licheng, Standing Committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial party committee.

Hebei Party Spirit Work Conference Ends

SK2909122690 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Aug 90 p 1

[By reporter Fan Wenjian (5400 2429 0313): "The Province Worked Out Plans for Checking Unhealthy Trends in Various Trades"]

[Text] The provincial conference on building party style and a clean government ended on 22 August. In this conference, plans for checking unhealthy trends in various trades were worked out, and demands on making continued efforts to sort out and check the trends of violating laws and discipline to build private houses, excessively occupy public houses, and furnish houses above the normal standards on the part of cadres and workers of party and government organs as well as enterprises and units were put forward.

This conference opened in Shijiazhuang on 21 August. Li Bingliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and leader of the provincial group for guiding honest administrative work; Liu Shanxiang, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and deputy leader of the provincial group for guiding honest administrative work; and Li Haifeng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, gave speeches at the conference.

The conference pointed out: The decision of the party Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on considering the sorting out of party and government cadres who violate law and discipline to build private houses in cities and towns and the checking of unhealthy trends in various trades as the emphasis of the current building of party style and of a clean government has reflected the wishes and demands of the people. All prefectures and cities and all provincial-level departments should exert genuine efforts and rely on and mobilize the masses to comprehensively improve public security. It is necessary to give priority to investigating and handling law and discipline violation cases and to try some of them in public. The conference stressed: In

building party style and clean government, we must grasp radical measures in the first place. That is, we must conscientiously implement the "decision" of the sixth plenary session, further develop the situation of having the whole party grasp party style and departments and regions maintain close coordination and make the work of checking unhealthy trends in various trades yield good results to satisfy the people.

In line with the demands of the provincial party committee, the conference particularly worked out plans for checking unhealthy trends in various trades. This work will be carried out in three steps: In the first step, from now until the end of this year, emphasis should be given to grasping the study of party style of counties and districts and the grass-roots centers and units of their subordinate trades. In the second step, during this winter and next spring, we should, on the basis of deepening rural reform and strengthening the building of grass-roots organizations, conscientiously check the unhealthy trends of financial chaos in rural areas and of abusing one's power to seek personal gain, to approve residential areas, and to arbitrarily use family planning quotas on the part of cadres. In the third step, after the Spring Festival, along with giving democratic appraisal to party members, we should conduct a year-end inspection to examine the situation of implementing the "decision" of the sixth plenary session and should straighten out and check the unhealthy trends in the provincial, prefectural, and county leading organs.

The conference noted: We should act like Tangshan City where the officials placed themselves under the unified leadership of the prefectural and city party committees, took counties and districts as a unit, put together all personnel of county and district departments concerned and their subordinate centers and units in counties and districts, and organized them to leave their posts to participate in training and study by groups and stages in line with their trades. At the conference, basic demands, methods, and measures for getting personnel together to participate in training and study were put forward.

Xing Chongzhi Writes to Ideological Conference

SK2909124690 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] At the provincial enterprise ideological and political work conference and the fifth annual meeting of the Policy Research Society, 30 enterprises outstanding in ideological and political work, and 48 personnel outstanding in enterprise ideological and political work were commended. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Cheng Weigao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and acting provincial governor, jointly wrote a letter to congratulate the convocation of this conference. Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Han Licheng, member of the Standing Committee of the

provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department, attended the conference and presented prizes to the commended units and individuals.

During the past year, our province's enterprise ideological and political work took a turn for the better. The broad masses of enterprise personnel in charge of ideological and political work upheld and implemented the party's basic line, always considered stability as an overriding central task, resolutely resisted and opposed bourgeois liberalization, firmly implemented the strategic principle of taking economic construction as the central task, used stability to promote development, strengthened the party, administrative, trade union, and Communist Youth League [CYL] work of enterprises, fully displayed the political key role of the enterprise party organizations, and played an important role in stabilizing our province's political and economic situations. Furthermore, a group of models emerged, such as Liuzhuang coal mine, and the No. 2 Shijiazhuang dyeing and printing plant that did a good job in running enterprises by wholeheartedly relying on the working class.

At the conference, Lu Chuanzan, Han Licheng, and Qinhuangdao City party committee secretary Gu Erxiong, presented prizes to enterprises outstanding in ideological and political work and outstanding enterprise ideological work personnel. Liuzhuang coal mine, the No. 2 Shijiazhuang dyeing and printing plant, and the Qinhuangdao City enterprise work committee introduced their experiences.

Xing Chongzhi and Cheng Weigao sent a letter to the conference to extend congratulations. In the letter, they said: Stability has remained an overriding task. In the course of stabilizing the overall situation, the crucial issue is to stabilize enterprises and the ranks of workers. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core and with the common efforts of the broad masses of workers, ideological and political work has improved. As long as we conscientiously implement the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth sessions of the 13th party Central Committee, fully display our party's political superiority, actively strengthen and improve ideological and political work, maintain further ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses, and fully boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, we will surely be able to further tap the tremendous potential of enterprises, pool the wisdom and efforts of all, guarantee the smooth accomplishment of all tasks including the improvement, rectification, and the deepening of reform, and struggle to build Hebei into a rich, democratic, and civilized place.

High, New Technology Zone Under Construction

SK3009082490 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 26 Aug 90 p 1

[Report by Du Yinghua (2629 5391 5478) and Liu Genzhu (0491 2704 2691): "The Shijiazhuang City High and New Technology Development Zone Has Appeared in an Embryonic Form"]

[Text] After two years' construction, the Shijiazhuang City high and new technology and industrial development zone has now possessed a dozen of scientific and technological enterprises, giving rise to an embryonic form of "one line and three centers," with the Hongqi Avenue as its "one line," and with the 54th and the 13th stations under the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry and the 404th plant of a certain ministry as its "three centers."

With its construction beginning in May 1988, this development zone is located in Zhentou Township, where Shijiazhuang City is connected with its suburban area, and adjoins the provincial capital's higher educational area in the south and the provincial scientific academy in the north. Thus far, a number of scientific research and production integrated groups, including the Yinxia Corporation of the scientific and technological development general company under Qinghua University, the Hebei Yinxing Electronics Corporation, the Jike Development Corporation, the Zhonghua Communications System Engineering Corporation, and the Yuandong communications group, and a number of technology-industry-trade economic and technological entities have been established in this development zone. Over the past year or so, these high and new technology enterprises have undertaken nine torch projects of the state and 15 torch projects of the province. Now, output value and other technological revenues of these enterprises have amounted to 115 million yuan, and the profits and taxes amounted to 15.3 million yuan.

Cheng Weigao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial acting governor, recently made an inspection tour of this zone. He pointed out: Building the high and new technology and industrial development zone is conducive to attracting and promoting the rapid transfer of scientific research achievements to production, to readjusting the product mix, to improving economic efficiency, to improving product quality, and to accelerating the pace of industrial modernization. Therefore, it is a good project that must be carried out successfully with great determination. The province and Shijiazhuang City should adopt measures to create conditions for attracting foreign and domestic funds as well as scientific research forces. Attention should be paid to the structure of products and the direction of development. The processing of ordinary products should no longer be carried out. Efforts should be made to develop the products that have great vitality and that truly belong to high and new technology.

Tan Shaowen Talks With Medical Workers

SK0110015990 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] During National Day's month-long activity of heart-to-heart talks, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to Nankai Hospital on the afternoon of 28 September to hold talks with medical workers. They commonly held that the correction of malpractice by hospitals and the cultivation of the three-good medical ethics and style are matters of great concern to the masses.

In his talks, Tan Shaowen stressed: Successfully grasping the professional and moral education of medical workers and staff members and correcting malpractice in hospitals are matters for the whole society, which have a direct bearing on the relations between the party and the masses, on the stability of the situation of hospitals, and on the images of all medical departments among the masses. It should be noted that although only a small number of people indulge in malpractice, the influence they exert is very bad. Therefore, we must mobilize all forces in society to correct these malpractices. In this regard, public health departments have taken measures in a relatively swift manner, and have yielded relatively good results. Judging from the understanding of medical workers here with regard to malpractice, their experiences have reflected a high awareness and moral character of most medical workers. We hope that all medical workers will conscientiously summarize experience, work hard together, and have both determination and actions to constantly correct malpractice so as to achieve good results in this regard.

Tianjin Hosts Festival for Foreign Delegations

OW2909165890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1521 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Tianjin, September 29 (XINHUA)—Representatives of five overseas cities which have forged friendship ties with Tianjin, a major port city in north China, were guests at a cultural festival which opened here today.

The five cities are Osaka, Yokkaichi and Kobe in Japan, Melbourne in Australia and Philadelphia in the United States.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, sent a letter of congratulations to the festival.

Four hundred artists from 14 art troupes in Tianjin performed at the opening ceremony.

During the festival, which is sponsored by the Tianjin municipal government, local artists will present visitors with music, dance drama, opera, acrobatics and puppet

shows. Art troupes from the five foreign cities and from the Soviet Union, Myanmar and Italy have also been invited.

Meanwhile, a dozen cultural exhibitions will be held simultaneously.

The festival will last until October 5.

Northeast Region

Conference on Asiad, National-Day Security Held

SK2709043790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 September, the provincial party committee and the provincial government held an emergency telephone conference to arrange for safety and security work during the Asian Games and the National Day period.

At the conference, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, first of all made a report on implementation of the guidelines of the first meeting on the security work during the National Day and the Asian Games by various localities in the province since 28 August. He said: Recently, the province as a whole has witnessed a universal improvement in public security, the work of dealing strict blows to crimes has constantly developed in depth, a number of escaped criminals have been seized, and a number of gangs guilty of the most heinous crimes have been smashed. He called on various localities to make continued efforts, pay attention to public security work in ideology, and carry out the work in a down-to-earth manner.

Bai Jingfu, director of the provincial public security department, set five specific demands on public security cadres and policemen throughout the province in order to actually prevent unforeseen cases.

Heilongjiang Expects Good Soya Bean Harvest

OW2809010790 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)—Heilongjiang Province, the largest soya bean producer in China, is expecting a good harvest this year.

Wang Enshan, director of the provincial agricultural bureau, predicted that the total output of soya bean would be 3.3 billion kilograms this year. This would be 400 million kg. more than last year.

This northeastern province has planted over 2.08 million hectares of soya bean this year. Output may reach [word indistinct] per hectare, 245 kilograms higher than last years average.

Since 1985, Heilongjiang has sold 1.5 to 1.95 million tons of soya bean to the state, and has exported 1 to 1.2 million tons worth U.S. 200 million to other countries, annually.

Soya beans are the leading agricultural export commodity in the province.

Jilin Meeting on Security Improvement

SK2909124090 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The provincial on-the-spot meeting on the basic work to comprehensively improve grass-roots public security, co-sponsored by the provincial party committee and government, ended in Liaoyuan City on 26 September. Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial political and legal commission, set demands on behalf of the provincial party committee and government on the next step of work to comprehensively improve public security throughout the province, calling for efforts to create communities with a microclimate for good public security, and striving to realize the target and demand of continuously and steadily improving the province's public security.

At the on-the-spot meeting, 14 units and individuals of the Liaoyuan City party committee and government and the Liaoyuan City Public Security Bureau introduced their experiences.

In his speech, Du Qinglin summarized the specific experiences of Liaoyuan City in comprehensively improving public security. [passage omitted] He also expressed hope that all localities will conscientiously study Liaoyuan's experience, find out where they are lagging behind, and formulate specific measures.

Du Qinglin noted: It is necessary to mobilize the efforts of the whole party and society to jointly grasp and manage security work, implement all measures for comprehensively improving public security, and through unremitting efforts, to improve public security in line with the law, realize political and social security in every village, township, town, street, county, district, plant, shop, and school and a good microclimate for improving social order and the general mood of society.

Du Qinglin said: Creating communities with a good public security microclimate is not only essential but also possible. We should pay simultaneous attention to striking at and preventing crimes and should take both stopgap and radical measures, correctly handle the relationship between dealing blows to criminals and preventing crimes and implement the principle of making the person in charge of the work bear the responsibility. In the course of comprehensively improving public security, party committees and governments at all levels should take the overall responsibility, departments should take the main responsibility, and units should take the direct responsibility. They should exert joint

efforts to grasp and manage the work and create a new situation in comprehensively improving the entire province's public security.

Jilin's Efforts To Deal With Intellectuals

SK2909005190 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Party organizations at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, upheld the principles of fully trusting them politically, boldly employing them, caring for their livelihood, actively guiding and setting strict demands on them, comprehensively carrying out work concerning intellectuals, and achieved noticeable results. After the third plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels throughout the province restored and promoted the party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, considered intellectuals as an important force for carrying out socialist modernization construction, and under the guidance of a series of principles centering on respecting knowledge and trained personnel, comprehensively implemented the policy on intellectuals. More than 27,000 cases concerning unjust, false, and wrong charges against intellectuals and problems left over by history were corrected, which enabled the relationship between the party and intellectuals to improve fundamentally. Meanwhile, they have also fully trusted and rationally used intellectuals, created a good environment for them to display their wisdom and abilities, actively recruited outstanding intellectuals into the party, selected a great number of intellectuals with ability and political integrity to assume leading posts, arranged some nonparty-member intellectuals to serve as deputies and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] committees at all levels, fully displayed their role in the state's political life, and in line with the principles of making full use of one's expertise and studies in order to apply it, readjusted the jobs of a number of specialized technical personnel who had not been used in their specialized fields, and enabled nearly 10,000 intellectuals to return to their technical posts.

In order to improve the work and living conditions of intellectuals, party committees and governments at all levels have also adopted effective measures. From 1985 to 1987, the provincial government successively allocated 15 million yuan of special funds to solve the housing problems of specialized technical personnel working in the cultural, educational, and public health departments. All cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures also did everything possible to make investments and to build many buildings for scientific and technological purposes and concentrated efforts on solving their housing problems. In line with the state unified arrangements, the provincial government also raised the wage standards of primary and middle school teachers by 10 percent, and on the basis of the position wage system, universally raised the position wage standards of specialized technical personnel. Organization

and personnel affairs departments at all levels also actively cooperated with each other to jointly select young and middle-aged specialized technical personnel with outstanding contributions, and created conditions for them to come out into the open. From 1984 to the present, the province as a whole selected 332 young and middle-aged specialized technical personnel with outstanding contributions. The provincial party committee and government also explicitly formulated temporary provisions on raising their wages, and gave priority to improving their working and living conditions. The whole province also selected and dispatched 67 scientific and technical personnel to serve as deputy county and district heads in charge of scientific and technological work in county and district governments in an effort to promote the rational flow of trained personnel and intellectual resources. This highly effective work greatly boosted the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals in our province in joining the socialist modernization construction cause and stimulated them to make great contributions to invigorating Jilin.

Today, the organization department of the provincial party committee and the provincial personnel affairs department cosponsored the provincial meeting on the work related to intellectuals. Gao Yan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the organization department, stressed at the meeting: Respecting knowledge and trained personnel is the party's long-term strategic principle in socialist construction. Paying attention to and strengthening the work on intellectuals is one of the important tasks of the whole party. At present and in the days to come, our province should continue to unswervingly implement the party's principles and policies, and actively create good conditions for intellectuals to display their role. Party committees and governments at all levels should actively grasp the selection and management of outstanding experts and top-notch personnel, strengthen their ideological education, lead them to follow the road of healthy growth, and to serve our province's modernization construction, reform, and opening up.

Yang Qingxiang, director of the provincial personnel affairs department, also gave a speech at the meeting.

Jilin Fulfills Grain Export Plan

SK2709024690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Summary] Our province has prefulfilled the grain export task that the state assigned at the beginning of this year more than three months ahead of schedule. The extra grain export task for the second half of this year is expected to be fulfilled by November. At the beginning of this year, the state assigned to our province the task of exporting 1.65 million tons of grain. All relevant departments have provided support for the fulfillment of this task. As of 25 September, our province had exported 1.76 million tons of grain, prefulfilling the state-assigned

task by 6.6 percent. Due to our province's vigorous application, the state also assigned in the second half of the year an extra grain export task of 380,000 tons. At present, the broad masses of workers are making preparations for receiving and transporting this grain.

Northwest Region

Xinjiang's Song Hanliang Addresses Intellectuals

OW3009183790 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Report by Umarjia Muhanmode; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows shots of Song Hanliang seated on the stage and addressing an auditorium with several hundred people in attendance] The organization department of the autonomous regional party committee, the autonomous regional science and technology commission, and the autonomous regional bureau of scientific cadres held a National Day report meeting on the work concerning intellectuals this morning.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, made a speech at the meeting, which was entitled "Further Strengthen and Improve Work Concerning Intellectuals; Bring Into Full Play the Role of Intellectuals in Xinjiang's Modernization Drive." On behalf of the regional party committee and the regional people's government, Song Hanliang opened his speech by extending National Day greetings and warm regards to the outstanding experts, scholars, and professional and technical personnel attending the meeting, as well as intellectuals, cadres, and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. He said: The earthshaking changes which have occurred and the tremendous achievements won by the region on all fronts in the past 41 years since liberation crystallize the painstaking efforts of intellectuals. They will be remembered forever by people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The regional party committee and the regional people's government sincerely thank the intellectuals.

Song Hanliang urged party committees and governments at all levels in the region to give priority to implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-around manner and earnestly fostering the concept of relying on science and technology in making Xinjiang prosperous, so as to encourage and inspire the creativity of the vast number of intellectuals to dedicate themselves to the cause of socialist modernization.

Regional leaders Zhang Sixue, (Zhang Fusun), Ba Dai, Chen Xifu, Yusufu Muhanmode, and Fu Wen attended the meeting.

Xinjiang's Tomur Dawamat Reviews Achievements

OW2809223390 Beijing in English to Western North America 0400 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] October 1st this year marks the 35th anniversary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region which is located in northwest China. Radio Beijing's Wang Qiao talked to the chairman of the region, Tomur Dawamat, about how the area has changed in the past years. Here is Wang with the details.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is the largest among China's 31 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. It covers an area of 1.6 million sq km and has a population of about 40 million. The region has many rich natural resources that have helped support its various industries including animal husbandry and tourism.

[Begin Tomur Dawamat recording in Mandarin, fading into English translation] In the last 35 years, there has been a big increase in the region's industries. In 1989, the total output value of the region reached 21 billion yuan, or \$4.2 billion. In the past ten years, with the country's policy of reform and opening to the outside world, the total output value of Xinjiang rose by nearly 11 percent a year. [end recording]

Tomur said the booming industries had helped bring communications and transportation to the region. The newly-built railway that links Lanzhou with Xinjiang and the Soviet Union will become the second railroad after the trans-siberian to connect Asia with Europe. The new rail line, [words indistinct] in operation will help extend trade between China and its neighboring Asian countries. As for air travel, Xinjiang has opened new air route to western Asia, Europe, and Africa.

[Begin Tomur Dawamat recording in Mandarin, fading into English translation] In recent years the state has given Xinjiang preferential treatment in developing its agriculture, industry, and foreign trade. Xinjiang has set up trade relations with more than 50 countries and regions in the world. At the same time, businessmen from more than 20 countries and regions have invested in the region. To attract more foreign funds, the local government has adopted a flexible policy for setting up joint ventures, cooperation, and foreign-funded enterprises. [end recording]

Chairman Tomur hopes this policy will continue to help the Xinjiang Autonomous Region grow and develop.

Qinghai Handles Cases Involving Malfeasance

HK2809102790 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Procuratorial organs at different levels of the province have strictly exercised their function of scrutinizing law and discipline and actively examined and acted on cases involving infringement upon rights and

dereliction of duty so as to do their part in punishing corruption and building honest and clean government.

In the past few years serious accidents due to negligence of duty and cases of infringing upon companies' lawful rights and interests, and personal rights frequently occurred across the province. These cases have caused heavy losses to the state and lives and property of the people. Since the provincial law and discipline examination work conference in 1988, procuratorial organs at different levels of the province have made it clear that investigating and confirming cases involving infringement upon rights and dereliction of duty as an important aspect in their anti-corruption struggle. Personnel of procuratorial organs at different levels went down to grass-roots units to explain criteria for placing those cases on file for investigation and prosecution and conducted investigations to ascertain the true nature of some cases. In investigating and acting on some cases, they strengthened leadership and coordinated relations in different aspects in a bid to guarantee that the work of investigation could be carried out smoothly.

In 1989 alone, 75 cases of infringement upon rights and negligence of duty, including 22 serious and major ones, were examined and confirmed. This year procuratorial organs have confirmed 64 cases involving [words indistinct], including a certain number of serious and major cases, such as the case of serious infiltration of water into the (Tilan) Coal Mine in Haibei Prefecture, which killed 15 people, injured one seriously and caused more than 400,000 yuan direct economic loss.

Xinjiang Township Closes Private Koran Schools

OW2809222990 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 90 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Wang Gong (3769 0501) in Akto]

[Text] Baren Township in Akto County, giving close attention to the management of religions, has kept religious activities within the limits of law. As of 2 August, the township had evaluated 108 religious figures, and some imams had been issued qualification certificates.

Because of poor management of religions in recent years, some national splittists had carried out counterrevolutionary activities to oppose the party and socialism and to split the motherland in the guise of religious activities. A salient feature of the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion at Baren Township was the criminal activities carried out by a handful of counterrevolutionary rebels in the guise of religious activities to deceive and coerce some masses who did not know the truth.

In order to make the broad masses of the people comprehensively understand the party's religion policies, the work group [gong zuo tuan 1562 0155 0957] stationed in Baren Township, after learning about the local situation through investigation, has assessed the management of religions as an important task in present rural work.

First, it has conducted successive training classes for full-time religious personnel, repeatedly taught them the party's religion policies, and organized them to study "provisions on management of religious gathering places in the autonomous region." The study has enhanced the religious personnel's ideological understanding, and they have pledged not to interfere with political, legal, marital and government affairs from now on. Moreover, Baren Township has formulated "procedures of Baren Township for managing religious activities," and has thus kept religious activities within the limits of the law.

In addition, the township has seriously improved the management of religious gathering places and religious activities. As of 8 August, the township had closed down all private Koran schools and classes, and has stopped the engineering work at all the mosques under construction. In the township, 90 percent of the party members have openly abandoned their religious belief, and mosques have been banned from illegal apportioning of grain and money contributions among the villagers.

Xinjiang Stops Unauthorized Mosque Construction

OW2809223190 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 90 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Wang Gong (3769 0501) from Akto]

[Text] Not long ago, a small number of religious personnel at Qiongbashi Village in Pilali Township of Akto County planned to build a mosque in violation of the villagers' aspirations and interests. The people resolutely resisted their plan.

There are 361 families in the village, and their religious needs are satisfied by existing mosques. However, a small number of religious personnel, seeking private interests, arbitrarily decided to build a new mosque. Several innocent young people, instigated by them, felled collectively-owned white poplar trees without approval from the authorities. At the same time, those religious personnel also apportioned timber and brick contributions from the villagers.

Extremely dissatisfied with the construction project, many villagers reported it to the authorities and demanded that those involved be dealt with. The secretary of the village party branch immediately summoned those religious personnel and sternly criticized them. The leaders of township party committee and township government also quickly rushed to the village and educated those religious personnel in the party's religion policies. The wrongdoers soon realized their own mistakes and pledged to abide by law and discipline and not to repeat the mistakes from now on.

They have paid fines as required, returned the collected timber to villagers, and decided to use the collected bricks to build a village cultural room in accordance with the villagers' wish. The villagers applauded their actions.

with satisfaction. The party committees and governments of Akto County and Pilali Township fully affirmed and praised the villagers' efforts to resist the illegal construction project.

Xinjiang Holds Conscription Work Meeting

OW2809223690 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 25 Sep 90

[By station reporter Chen Junzhi; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows people seated at a meeting with a medium closeup shots of Jin Yunhui making a speech] A conscription work meeting cosponsored by the regional people's government and the Xinjiang Military District concluded recently in Urumqi.

Pursuant to a decision made by the State Council and the Central Military Commission, conscription work from now on will be carried out in winter instead of spring. Conscription work for this winter will start on 10 November and will be finished before 20 December. A new feature of this year's conscription is that young people recruited from among those registered as nonagricultural residents in cities and towns must have be graduates of senior middle schools, including vocational senior middle schools. Strict requirements are set for the applicants' political quality.

Addressing the meeting, Jin Yunhui, vice chairman of the autonomous region, called on people's governments at all levels and organs in charge of conscription work to fully understand the importance of this work and earnestly strengthen their leadership over it. He said: In doing the conscription work, it is imperative to strictly adhere to the established requirements so as to ensure the quality of recruits. During the conscription period, propaganda and education work should be stepped up so that all people will have a heightened awareness of the importance of national defense. In ordinary times, attention should be paid to the work of giving special care to the soldiers' families and the settlement of retired servicemen.

Xinjiang Region Expects Bumper Harvests

OW3009025590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 29 Sep 90

[By reporter Yang Shengpu (2799 3932 5543)]

[Text] Urumqi, 29 Sep (XINHUA)—Prior to National Day, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which has reaped bumper harvests in agriculture and animal husbandry for 12 successive years, has good news again—bumper harvests are expected in the region's grain, cotton, oil-bearing, and beet crops, as well as animal husbandry.

According to the findings of investigations by the autonomous region's agriculture department and statistics bureau, the output of these crops is expected to rise by four, 18.5, 4.7, and 68.9 percent, respectively, from last year's, while that of animal husbandry is projected to increase by 2.8 percent.

Except for one prefecture and one city that report slight decreases in output due to serious disaster, the region's 15 prefectures, autonomous regions, and cities, as well as production and construction corps, all chalk up gains in output.

The bumper harvests were primarily caused by clement weather conditions, which were marked by an early rise in temperature and abundant rainfall in early spring and persistently high temperatures in autumn. Besides, leading party and government departments at all levels paid attention to agriculture and worked to increase the sown acreage, investment, and the use of chemical fertilizers. When preparations for spring farming began, the region sent agricultural contracting groups, consisting of more than 8,000 farming technical cadres, to contract with over 340,000 peasant households in a large number of rural and pastoral areas.

Xinjiang Meets Grain Harvest Targets Early

OW2509074090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 24 Sep 90

[By reporter Yang Shengpu (2799 3932 5543)]

[Text] Urumqi, 24 Sep (XINHUA)—Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region this year fulfilled its summer grain purchase plan over three months earlier than last year. As a result, this year has enjoyed the earliest fulfillment ever of the summer grain purchase task.

As of now, Xinjiang has had good harvests of summer grain for 13 years in a row. As of 20 September, 1.04 billion kg of summer grain had been stored in granaries in Xinjiang, a two percent more then the plan's projections.

PRC Accused of 'Poisoning' Relations

*HK0110010790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 1 Oct 90 p 10*

[Text] Beijing: Taiwan's Olympic chief yesterday accused China of poisoning an atmosphere of steadily improving relations by challenging Taiwan's legitimacy as a member of the Olympic Council of Asia.

President of Taiwan's National Olympic Committee, Chang Feng-shu, called the Chinese action a needlessly belligerent step that would inhibit rather than promote relations across the Taiwan Strait, which have warmed rapidly in recent years.

"I am deeply disappointed and surprised," said Mr Chang. "I think they were just trying to make a political point."

Mr Chang said he was not cutting short his stay in Beijing for the Asian Games but Taiwan's athletes had backed out a party on Wednesday with their Chinese counterparts to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.

"We will celebrate by ourselves," he said.

The dispute erupted on Thursday during a closed meeting in Beijing of the Olympic Council of Asia.

According to Mr Chang and other participants, the deputy liaison-director of the Beijing Asian Games Organising Committee, Du Mingde, startled OCA members by calling for a vote on Taiwan's membership in the international sporting organisation.

Mr Du said China objected to a 40-year-old Taiwan law that barred visits by Communist Party members, arguing it would prevent mainlanders from attending the 1998 Asian Games if they were held in Taiwan.

In the end, the OCA selected Thailand over Taiwan as the 1998 Games site. The council also voted 12-4 in favour of Taiwan's status as a full OCA member.

Mr Chang called Mr Du's challenge as a meanspirited and pointless swipe at Taiwan, saying the very presence of Taiwanese athletes at the Beijing Asian Games proved China's acceptance their legitimacy.

"This is ridiculous," he said. "If we are not a member how could we be here competing in the Beijing Games?"

China agreed to allow Taiwan's athletes to participate under the flag of Chinese-Taipei, the same politically neutral title under which Taiwan competed in the 1984 and 1988 Olympics.

Mr Chang also lashed out at what he called China's unreasonable position on Taiwan's anti-communist law, saying Taiwan had made repeated assurances that it would be waived for OCA-sponsored competitions in Taiwan. The law is set to be scrapped in 1991.

"(Du) said we were not qualified to be a member of the OCA because of the law on communists," Mr Chang said. "This is nonsense. We had already made it clear

many times it would not apply to events in Taiwan sponsored by international organisations."

The two Chinese governments have been technically at war since the communists drove the Kuomintang to Taiwan in 1949.

Mr Chang said those in Taiwan who opposed better relations had already seized on the incident to attack him and other supporters of detente.

"They are already calling us fools for even thinking of improving relations between Taiwan and China. I see this as a big setback," he said.

Government Looking To Cool 'Mainland Fever'

*OW2809193990 Taipei CNA in English 1547 GMT
28 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 28 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government is reviewing the current state of relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits in a bid to cool the recent "China mainland fever", Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Friday.

Shih, also head of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Task Force, [words indistinct] however, that the government's fundamental policy toward the mainland is correct and will not be changed. The review will focus on current measures concerning relations with the mainland; various government agencies are expected to present their analyses to the [words indistinct].

Asked to outline the direction of the efforts to cool the "mainland fever", Shih said he expected the government will adopt a more "cautious" attitude toward economic and trade relations across the straits.

But at the same time, he added, the Republic of China will seek to expand cultural, sports and academic exchanges with the mainland.

Meanwhile, a ranking Economics Ministry official said the ministry has decided to adopt measures to control the development of cross-straits economic and trade relations.

Government Reaffirms Sovereignty Over Mainland

*OW2809101590 Taipei CNA in English 1546 GMT
27 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 27 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government Thursday reaffirmed its claim to sovereignty over the China mainland in response to an opposition party's plan to deny the claim to sovereignty.

An official of the presidential (?office) today stressed that even though the Republic of China controls only the Taiwan area at present, it still [words indistinct] mainland as a part of the independent, sovereign country.

Of course [words indistinct] to sovereignty over the China mainland, he added.

The official was commenting on reports that members of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) planned to propose a motion during its forthcoming party congress that "the country's sovereignty does not cover the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Mongolia."

Asked if the move would constitute the advocacy of Taiwan independence, which is banned by the government, the official said only "this has to be decided by the [words indistinct]."

Shaw Yu-ming, director-general of the Government Information Office, also reiterated that there had not been any changes in the Republic of China's goal of seeking China reunification.

"The government will deal with any violations of the Constitution according to law," the cabinet spokesman said.

Offer of Aid to U.S. Gulf Efforts Denied

*OW3009182490 Taipei CNA in English 1559 GMT
30 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, September 30 (CNA)—Foreign Ministry officials Sunday denied reports that the Republic of China has offered to help share the costs of American military actions in the Middle East.

The (?United States), according to the reports, had rejected the ROC offer for fear of possible protests from the Chinese Communists.

"Since there are no diplomatic relations between Taipei and Washington, we've never considered offering 100 million U.S. dollars to the U.S. Government [words indistinct]," the officials said.

In a Sept. 24 press conference, Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-hsien said that he did not [words indistinct] such an offer (?to the) Bush administration during his recent trip to the United States, nor did any U.S. officials or politicians mention such a thing, Chen said.

Foreign Minister Fredrik Chien announced Sept. 24 that the Republic of China would provide 30 million U.S. dollars or the equivalent in materials to Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey, three countries whose economies have been hurt by the (?Gulf crisis).

Japanese Parliamentarians Urge Resumption of Ties

*OW2909122590 Taipei CNA in English 1125 GMT
29 Sep 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 (CNA)—Over 200 Japanese leaders met in Tokyo Saturday and called for resumption of diplomatic relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and Japan.

They met at the National Education Hall in downtown Tokyo this afternoon for the 18th Rally for the Resumption of Sino-Japanese Formal Relations.

Diplomatic relations were terminated between the ROC and Japan 18 years ago today.

Three resolutions were adopted in the meeting which called for Japan's swift improvement of Sino-Japanese relations patterning after the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act," denounced Red China for the Tienanmen massacre and urged support for the democratization movement in Mainland China, as well as demanded Japan's abolition of "Japan-Red China Peace and Friendly Treaty."

The two-hour gathering was presided over by Takashi Sekiguchi, who urged for improved relations between the ROC and Japan, especially the worsening Sino-Japanese trade imbalance.

Takeo Hiranuma, lower house member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, made a keynote speech on the prospects of Sino-Japanese relations.

He said the drastic changes in the communist world in the past year clearly indicated Red China has to also undergo changes or it will collapse in the near future.

He called for Japan's legislation patterning after the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act" to strengthen the ties between Japan and the ROC.

Other guest speakers included Masao Horie, former member of the House of Councillors; and Ting Chih-ming, president of the Chinese Association in Tokyo. Horie stressed that the Japanese people should not forget the late President Chiang Kai-shek's "benevolence in return for malevolence" to postwar Japan. Ting said the ROC is Japan's biggest export market as far as per-capita import from Japan is concerned. He called on Japan to redress the worsening trade imbalance between the ROC and Japan.

Taiwan Becomes Largest Investor in Malaysia

*OW2909122390 Taipei CNA in English 1142 GMT
29 Sep 90*

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 29 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] has replaced Japan as the largest foreign investor in Malaysia.

According to statistics of the Malaysian Industrial Development Board, ROC businessmen invested in 151 cases by pouring 5.62 billion ringgits (about US dls 2 billion) into Malaysia in the first seven months of this year.

Japan, which had been the No. 1 investor in Malaysia for the past ten years, was for the first time yielding its leading status to the ROC, with 69 investment cases totaling 1.39 billion ringgits (US dls 505 million) in the same period.

Establishment of Coastal Patrol Unit Discussed

*OW2809194090 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT
28 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 28 (CNA)—A preparatory meeting for the establishment of a "Coastal Patrol and Defense

Administration" was held Thursday with officials of the National Defense Ministry, Finance Ministry, Council of Agriculture, and the Interior Ministry participating.

The establishment of the administration was prompted by the need to curb smuggling and to prevent Mainland Chinese pirate boats from robbing Taiwan fishing vessels in the Taiwan Straits. Premier Hao Po-tsun has asked the National Defense Ministry to play a leading role in establishing the administration.

Vice Finance Minister Lien Lung-hui said the structure and duties of the organization were the main topics of discussion at the meeting.

The administration, which will replace the existing "Anti-Smuggling Coordination Center," is expected to be inaugurated within one year, he said.

Navy Increases Measures Against Intruding Vessels

*OW2909063290 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
15 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] The Navy's Commander in Chief Admiral Yeh Chang-tung recently decided to deploy more troops and battleships for more frequent patrols to protect fishing boats, support operations against smuggling, and prevent stowaways. He also gave the order that from now on, all cruising battleships, upon receiving reports, must immediately move to the relevant site of the incident without delay to help make arrests.

A Navy headquarters official said yesterday: Yeh Chang-tung recently gathered the heads of relevant units and sections and instructed them to make an overall redeployment of the patrolling naval force on the sea, and readjust the cruising routes and the areas of responsibility. They decided to intensify cruising, improve coordination and mutual support among battleships of different sizes, and conduct interlaced blockades of mainland fishing boats or pirate ships that intrude into our territorial waters.

It was learned that, to cope with recent incidents involving the plundering and beating of Taiwanese fishermen by intruding mainland pirates, the Navy's battleships at various levels on duty have been instructed to increase the frequency and area of cruising. They may use force if met with resistance while making inspections or arrests.

The Navy headquarters official pointed out that, on the afternoon of 13 September, after receiving a report, the Navy's No. 908 missile destroyer was chasing a mainland fishing boat "Chejuiyu No. 13024," whose purpose was unknown. The fishing boat tried to get away and refused inspection. Our battleship was authorized to open fire after broadcasting its last warning. After ascertaining the seriousness of the situation, the mainland fishing boat stopped for inspection.

It was learned that, upon reviewing this inspection operation afterwards, Yeh Chang-tung said: The main reason we could successfully detain the illegal mainland fishing boat was that, upon discovering that something was amiss, the

"Shengyihsiang," a Taiwanese fishing boat, was quite alert and immediately transmitted a signal for help. Also it did not allow the mainland fishing boat to come close. This practice is worthy of study by other fishing boats.

Nuclear Energy Cooperation With France

*OW2809100690 Taipei CNA in English 1540 GMT
27 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 27 (CNA)—The Republic of China's Atomic Energy Council has signed an agreement with the French Atomic Energy Commission to jointly develop nuclear energy for peaceful use, the chairman of the council Hsu Yi-yun said Thursday.

The agreement will allow the Republic of China to buy nuclear power units and fuel rods from France and to diversify its sources, Hsu said.

As the Republic of China is not a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), earlier it could only purchase nuclear power equipment from the United States, Hsu said. But [words indistinct] European countries such as France and Germany have lately surpassed the United States in nuclear energy research, the [words indistinct] has sent procurement missions to these countries to obtain more advanced and safer nuclear technology, he added.

After signing the agreement with France, where nuclear power generating provides 70 percent of the nation's energy needs, the world's highest figure, the Republic of China will be able to buy cheaper and more modern nuclear power units and fuel in the international market, Hsu said.

Government To Allow More Foreign Workers

*OW2809113890 Taipei CNA in English 0255 GMT
28 Sep 90*

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 28 (CNA)—The cabinet decided Thursday to allow in more foreign workers to help with the Republic of China's [ROC] large construction projects.

Applications for importing foreign workers will require the cabinet's approval on a case-by-case basis.

The ROC Government last year agreed to a Council of Labor Affairs recommendation that foreign laborers be brought into Taiwan to facilitate the work on the 14 major construction projects.

The government, working to ease the limits on foreign workers, decided that foreign laborers could be allowed in for other major construction projects, Shaw Yu-ming, director general of the Government Information Office, said in a press conference.

Since public sector investment will be a powerful engine pushing the economy toward further development, Premier Hao Po-tsun has ordered government agencies to cooperate in implementing the ongoing construction programs, Shaw noted.

Hong Kong

Zhou Nan Speaks at National Day Banquet

HK2809151690 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 1110 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Dispatch: "The Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA Holds a Grand Banquet To Celebrate National Day"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Sep (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong branch of XINHUA hosted here today a reception to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Hong Kong Governor Sir David Wilson and some 2,500 people from various walks of life and from foreign missions and institutions in Hong Kong attended the reception.

Zhou Nan, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, gave a speech at the National Day reception and expressed warm welcome and wholehearted gratitude for the presence of the guests.

Zhou Nan said: 41 years ago today, after a long period of arduous struggle, the Chinese people ended the dark rule of Old China and established the PRC. The Chinese people began to stand among different peoples of the world as an independent and self-strengthening entity. Over the last 41 years, despite the vicissitudes we encountered during our march forward, the achievements and progress we scored have won world recognition; especially the enormous change in the decade of reform and opening up, which is particularly outstanding. At present the political situation of our country is stable, our economy is growing, and we have achieved a series of significant breakthroughs on the diplomatic front. Over the last year or so the improvement and rectification has scored notable results. The national economy is gradually moving out of the trough and developing in a good direction. Our country's reform and opening up policy has been consistently implemented and the steps are getting increasingly solid. The smooth progress of the current 11th Asian Games in Beijing is an event attracting world attention. The games will not only help develop our country's and Asia's athletic undertaking, reinvigorate the Chinese people, and forge a national spirit of common will and continuous self-strengthening among ourselves, it will have an important and profound significance for promoting the solidarity, friendship, and progress of the Asian people, safeguarding the peace in this region, and for promoting the unity, friendship, and progress of the Asian people. As a big developing country, the important status and influence of China, which has 1.1 billion people, in the peace and development of Asia and the world are continuously rising and expanding. Our motherland is advancing with firm strides toward prosperity, peace and happiness, democracy and law, and all descendents of the Chinese race at home or overseas will applaud this.

On Hong Kong-motherland relations, Zhou Nan said that the destiny of Hong Kong is closely linked to that of the motherland. The future and hope of Hong Kong hinges on

a strong, steadily developing motherland; and a stable and prospering Hong Kong will help promote the modernization of the motherland. The two benefit and enhance each other; and this is the main purpose of the policy of one country, two systems. The Basic Law of the People's Republic of China Hong Kong Special Administration Zone, which has been officially promulgated, has laid down in a legal form a series of central authorities' directions and policies toward Hong Kong. By strictly following the principle of one country, two systems, we should learn to handle properly the relationship between the mainland and Hong Kong so as to enable them to respect and cooperate with each other, and to strengthen communication and exchanges between the two places. We shall strive to bring the advantages of the two places into full play for the purpose of mutual benefit and common development.

Zhou Nan said that Hong Kong's achievement today is the result of the common efforts of various circles. Hong Kong's future development and progress will likewise require a full and balanced consideration of the interests of various strata of Hong Kong, and the frank cooperation of friends from various circles. We are glad to see that the majority of Hong Kong residents, whether Chinese or of foreign nationality, are much concerned with Hong Kong's future development, treasure its stability and prosperity and hope that Hong Kong will have a bright future. We are also glad to see that the majority of Hong Kong compatriots are patriotic and sincerely hope that the motherland can maintain long-term stability and prosperity. They link closely the destiny of the motherland with that of Hong Kong. This consensus of people of various strata is an important guarantee that during the transition period, Hong Kong citizens will stick together and put into practice a high degree of autonomy and Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong.

Zhou Nan stressed that close cooperation between China and Britain will have great impact on the overall picture in the transitional period of Hong Kong. He hoped that the Chinese and British Governments will always respect each other, treat each other with sincerity, and maintain a good relationship over the Hong Kong issue on the basis of a faithful implementation of the Joint Declaration.

Hong Kong Governor David Wilson gave a speech at the National Day reception party and he congratulated the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

David Wilson noted an improvement in relations between Hong Kong and the mainland this year and said he looked forward to seeing this continue. He said it is highly important for Hong Kong to maintain a fruitful and constructive relationship with China.

David Wilson said that, apart from a great many personnel exchanges, there has been much official contact. For example, so far this year some 60 Hong Kong Government delegations have visited the mainland. Contact of this kind is extremely important and valuable.

He hoped to see a further development of such exchanges in both directions, including visits at senior levels.

David Wilson noted that the bilateral economic and trade relationship remains of great importance to both sides. In the first half of this year two-way trade amounted to 175 billion Hong Kong dollars, representing an increase of eight percent over the same period last year. The economic interdependence of Hong Kong and southern China continues to grow. These kinds of economic ties deserve to be encouraged, benefit both sides, and will pave the way for the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to become an important international financial center and regional trade center.

Macao

Investigation Causes Resignation of Governor

HK2809002190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Sep 90 p 1, 2

[By Adam Lee in Macao]

[Text] The Governor of Macao, Mr Carlos Melancia, has resigned after being served with a summons arising from an investigation into bribery allegations.

Mr Melancia called a press conference about two hours after arriving in Lisbon and just before he was due to meet the President, Mr Mario Soares.

At 1.32 am Hong Kong time, Mr Melancia told the crowd of reporters: "I decided, by my own wish, to request the President to release me from my duty as the Governor of Macao immediately."

He repeated that he was innocent but that he "no longer was in a position to be the Governor of Macao."

Mr Melancia blamed the media of Portugal for "over-exaggerated" reports during the investigation of the so-called "fax bribery case".

He said he kept silent during that period because he respects Portugal's laws, which like Hong Kong's prevents details of inquiries being revealed.

He claimed that the report of the inquiry by the Office of the Prosecutor-General was only an initial investigation, not a conviction.

"Until now, no sentence had been passed by a court and everyone knows sentence is not passed by the prosecutor or the media.

"Only the court can pass sentence."

The Prosecutor-General's Office also issue a statement warning the press that every defendant was deemed to be not guilty until proven otherwise.

Mr Melancia stressed that he will convince the court he is innocent, so much so that this case "need not go to trial".

He admitted, however, that the allegations had caused him irretrievable damage.

He thanked Dr Soares because "the President gave me all his support and was not prejudiced by news reports".

After reading his statement, Mr Melancia walked out of the Macao Liaison Office, where the press conference was held, adding one sentence: "The fax was bogus."

The inquiry centred on allegations that a West German consultancy company, Weidleplan, had paid bribes to win a contract for part of Macao's multi-billion dollar international airport.

It is alleged that the bribe was revealed in a fax message addressed to Mr Melancia after the company failed to get the contract.

Portuguese radio and TV stations broadcast the press conference, and the Portuguese channel of the government-owned Radio Macao broadcast the event in the enclave.

Radio Macao usually closes at midnight.

Mr Melancia was expected to go directly to meet Dr Soares for the second time in less than a month.

On Wednesday, a special edition of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE named Dr Murteira Nabo, the Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs as acting Governor until October 14.

Dr Nabo has acted in Mr Melancia's place every time he has been out of the enclave.

Mr Melancia came out of the VIP lounge at Lisbon airport last night he was asked if he was one of six people who had been contacted by the Prosecutor-General yesterday.

The Prosecutor-General said prosecutions were being launched against "certain people" after examining the evidence.

Mr Melancia confirmed that he had received a summons as he came off the plane from Hong Kong.

When asked whether that meant he would face the court, Mr Melancia said: "I have no comment."

And as he walked away, he was heard to say: "I was not born yesterday."

Dr Soares has already seen the as-yet-unpublished report into the alleged bribery case, and is said to have already decided on Mr Melancia's future.

The report is not expected to be released until Monday or Tuesday.

The daily newspaper O PUBLICO (The Public) said the report includes the names of Rui Mateus, Tito Moraes and Menano Amaral, said to be officials of a Portuguese audio-visual company called Emaudio, and Antonio Strecht Monteiro, said to be with Weidleplan.

O PUBLICO also reported that a sixth person also worked for the Stuttgart-based company.

Mr Melancia also met Dr Soares in August and returned to Macao shortly afterwards.

Born in Portugal in 1927, Mr Melancia was appointed Governor by Dr Soares in July 1987, to replace Dr Pinto Machado.

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